PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,261—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
" PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
" PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London; passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
« MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

« Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	2,800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	"	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	32	8
OLD IRISH	"	26	0

BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	"	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	"	"	40	0
PALE COGNAC	"	"	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY IS GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT.

APOLLO BUNDER.
BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra	"	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170S, HAIK MEMON ST., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4¼ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANDELO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD, &c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1132	Tepe	22nd June.
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Stream. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
STOPPAGE OF THE POONA MAIL TRAINS AT NERAL.

THE DOWN POONA MAIL TRAIN leaving Bombay at 14-30 and the Up Poona Mail Train arriving into Bombay at 11-0 daily will continue TO Stop at Neral after the 1st June until the 15th of June, 1901.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th of May, 1901.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1901, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR, on week-days as well as SUNDAYS, will be revised. For details of altered timings, reference is invited to the Sheet Time Table exhibited at all Local Stations.

D. ff. POWELL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1901.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 27th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th May to 15th June, 1901, both days inclusive.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Building:
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND MANGALORE TILED AND CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the three houses Nos 28, 32, 55, to 59 situate at Pir Khan Lane.

Also all the building materials together with large minton tiled and corrugated iron sheds of the stable of Messrs Abdool Rehman Mirza and Co at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs Treacher and Co's shop.

Now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 60, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, dining room, office, dressing and wash hand tables with marble top, brass and iron single and double wire spring bedsteads, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, Hink's, Ditmar's and Messenger's hanging, bracket and table lamps, rich glass and crockeryware, rich Hyderabad carpets, one handsome strong built rubber tyred cabriolet, two gentlemen's saddles, sets of single harness, &c. The property of Heugh S. Symons Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view —Mr. Heugh. S. Symon's plants having been sold privately there will be no sale of plants in the morning.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, next to Sassoon House, and opposite Lady's Gymkhana the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, dining room, office, dressing, wash hand, and dressing tables, teak and blackwood cupboards and almyras, single and double iron bedsteads and baba cradles, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one 6-chambers revolver in case by E. M. Reilly and Co, one handsome stoong built victoria, one handsome strong bay waler gelding, sets of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. I. P. THOMSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

The property of another gentleman—

1 black waler horse, about 7 years, 15 hands high, going in single and double harness.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Linten House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., &c., &c., the property of Mrs. H. BLANCHARD.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June next, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1. Handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1. Handsome strong English-built dog-cart and a set of single, harness (nearly new).
1. Strong second-hand Victoria in good orders
1. Chestnut Arab Horse, 14 hands, young, goes well in harness.
1. Bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 78 Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwoodplain and carved house-hold furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornament, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., &c. The property of Lieutenant T. King, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Bungalow," Prince's Dock, Bombay, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, and mahogany plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Mackenzie, &c., rich glass and crockery ware, Dresden, China, and Indian drawing-room and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian rugs, carpets, China cane chairs, bamboo stands, sueroid, an assortment of choice and rare plants in tubes and pots, China flower vases, stands, garden tools, grey Arab horse, rubber-tyred English-built Victoria in very good order, one strong second-hand victoria, &c., &c., property of Captain J. HAND, Superintendent Victoria and Prince's Docks.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BRINSMEAD PIANO FOR SALE.—Upright Grand PIANO by John Brinsmead and Sons, London, the Property of Capt. Bar[illegible], now in South Africa. Rs. 700. On view at MARCKS & Co., Bombay.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35, Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35 New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS, Electric Bells, Electric Fans. Large Stock always on hand of best makers only.—C. JOST and Co., Electricians, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable, A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

WATER COOLERS.—will keep a drink cold all night: and should be in every household. Price Rs. 3 each.—KEMP & Co's Esplanade Branch.

NEW NOVELTY in TEA-SET, 21 Pieces in porcelain China, each piece decorated with Royal Standards. Price Rs. 9-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

MONEY advanced up to Rs. 10,00,000. SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES for SALE in Bombay, Bandora, Lanauli, Matharan and along line of Railway. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba.

WANTED, TO BUY or HIRE, one or two large STEAM LAUNCHES or TUG BOATS. Apply immediately with full particulars to "No. 19," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A smart NATIVE or PARSEE Electric Light FITTER, one who is capable of fixing up an Electric light installation in a Mill, according to Fire Insurance Office Rules, apply to JAS. DAVISON and Co., The Mall, Lahore, with copies of certificates, salary expected, and a recommendation, if possible from a good firm as to his abilities.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FARAMROZ K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LIVING PICTURES.—The Kinora enables you at Rs. 60 to enjoy at home moving Pictures. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co. opposite G.T. Hospital, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)
VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents: - In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND

WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER: GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies,
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL...............	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA.............	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS
(LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY* "*GRAND PRIZE*" given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS,
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT. Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nicke Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SPICES, TEA, SUGAR, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Khoja Padumsy Jootha, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1901, at 12 noon, at No. 54 Mirchi Gully, near Jooma Musjid, consisting of scale and weights, tins and partful bags of spices, tea, coffee, sago, tea dust, galangal, tamarind, empty boxes, bench, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, 1901, at 4 p.m., by order of Bai Maneckbai, widow, and Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Ghandy, the administrators of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee Ghandy, deceased the mortgagee under the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th March, 1896, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Oomer Peer Mahomed, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Parel Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 714 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Haji Cassum, on the south by the property of Haji Habib Ahmed, on the east by the private passage common to the premises now being described, and to the property of the Trustees of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata Trust Settlement No. 2, and which is beyond such passage, and on the west by the Parel Road aforesaid, and which said premises, together with other piece of land, are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18342, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. Nos. 7437 (1B) and 7437 (1F), and street Nos. 25B and 25F, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, mortgagee's attorneys, at their office situate at No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 29th, 1901

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO BANDMASTERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. S. Rose and Co., the Agents of the Military Band of the XII Bombay Infantry, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1901, at 2 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, the band instruments and Music of the said regiment comprising Ebonite and cocawood clarionets, Euphonium, tenor and bass trombones, French horns trumpets, side drums, triangle, cymbal, besides Boosey's Journal in bound books and Kneller Hall March Journal from 1893 to 1899.

Each instrument will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messers MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of piece goods and other sundry goods,

On account of the concerned—

A quantity of white piece goods such as shirtings, jacconets, nainsooks, &c.
4 bales grey shirtings.
1 case doria stripe.
1 case silk bordered dhooties.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of tables, chairs, crates, hoop iron, tank plates, steel files, copying presses, zinc, packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, hose pipes, lamp barrows, lorey wheels, hand cuffs, police belts, water proof clothing, glass gloves, manila ropes, empty drums, broken casks, clocks, cast, coir matting, water tanks, old clothing, cloth cuttings, scrap papers, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1901, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, loose cotton, grain sweepings, waste papers, kerosine and cocoa oil, iron bars, bagging, &c., &c.

On account and risk of whomsoever it may concern.—

26 bundles hemp out of Invoice No. 221 of 6-3-01 Chandansi to Wari Bunder, consigned by Haridass. S. to Kesharilal J.

22 bundles Hemp out of Invoice No. 222 of 6-3-01, Gadarwara to Wari Bunder, consigned to Harmontai Ootchand.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 29th May, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 150 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Ahmedabad Street, Carnac Bunder, by order and in the godown No. 16, of Thucker Dewjee Vussonjee and on account and at the risk of Nursey Vijpar—The remaining 150 bags mill cleaned Rangoon Hulwa Rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of which few pieces are by John Roberts, platedware, crockery, and glassware, ebonized square piano by Rose and Co. gent's bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpet, ginrickshaw, harmonium by Soundy, large size library presses made to order etc., the property of Dr. T. D. W. GILLESPIE, House Surgeon.

The property is on view.

SALE OF FAZENDAREE RIGHT IN TWO PIECES OF LAND situate in Shaikally Janjiker Street, and on Esplanade Cross Road.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mungesh Narayen Dhume, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vinayek Shivshunker, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgagee, dated the 21st day of November, 1896 the Fazendaree right in the following two pieces of land, viz;—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land or ground situate in and fronting Shaikally Janjiker Street in the Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other parcels of ground under No. [illegible]9, formerly in the names of Sadoba Shreerangjee, Ananta Shreerangjee and Shewshunker Shreerangjee, grandsons of Sadoba Bowajee, but since transferred to the names of Harrichand Sadoba and Vinayek Shivshunker, and containing by admeasurement 1,168 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the respective properties of Rahimtoolla Hajee Ahmed and Mariambee, Noorbhoy Cassumbhoy, Mahomedally Ally Mahomed, Mahomed Fatta Soortee and Pestonjee Bejonjee, on the west by the Jooma Musjid and the property of Mahomedally Rogay, on the north by the respective properties of Khoja Nensee Peeroo, Nowindas Purshotumdass and of Muljee Nandlall, and on the south by Shaikally Janjiker Street, and which said land is covered with building of Sonabai, daughter of Sorabjee Muncherjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in and fronting the Esplanade Cross Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 891 and 632, formerly in the name of Cassinath Ballajee, Bawajee, but since transferred to the names of the said Harrichand Sadoba and Vinayek Shivshanker, containing by admeasurement 391 square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the respective properties of Kessow Nana and Dorabjee and Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, on the west by the Esplanade Cross Lane, on the north by the properties of Kessow Nana, Kessow Hurjee, and Cassinath Ganoba Pitale, and on the south by the respective properties of Dorabjee and Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, and which said land is covered by the buildings of Nathoo Shambhoo Jadhow, Bapoo Bhicajee Kutchrakur, Bhugwan Hurribhai, and Ali Nikabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Hirajee Cowasjee Colah, solicitor; the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, marble top table, and teapoys, revolving office table, English made double mirror door almirahs, wardrobes, bedstead, semi-grand-piano, carpet, Ditmar's 4-light lamp, marble clock with horse figure, chairs, dining table, sideboard, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. WILLIAM SMART, consisting of old furniture, copper utensils, wearing apparel, books, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY

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NOTICES.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED...Plaintiffs.

vs.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ABDUL-HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMED BHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY, and VAZEERABAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOOROODIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charge the 7th Defendant Motamary Narayenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in rpsect of any decree whatsoever, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamatbai Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 59 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Vallabdas Bhugwandas is or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows ;—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deaceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajipala Street aforesaid, and are assesed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 702, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 25th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay—Dated this 13th day of April, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON, AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 27.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000 bales.
Do. last year	3,800 „
Exports to Great Britain......	1,000 „
Do. Continent	nil
Mid.-Uplands......................	8 1-4
Futures, month of Aug.	7·41 = plus 5
Do. Do. Dec.	7·10 = „ 6
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4
Exchange in London at New York	4·88 1-4 „

Receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 72 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, the 27th May.

Cotton	22,125 bales.
Wheat	39,517 cwts.
Linseed	50,719 „
Rapeseed	53,511 „
Gingellyseed	5,579 „
Poppyseed	21,122 „
Groundnuts..................................	Nil
Castorseed	8,854 „
Rice	29,692 „
Myrabollams	3,894 „

Imports of treasure into Bombay per steamer "Arabia" arrived on the 24th instant.

	Rs.
Silver bullion..............................	1,332,992
Gold bullion	690,000
Gold coins	202,500

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

The absence of any telegraphic news from the governing markets in Europe, together with the closing of some of our local markets out of respect to the late Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, has caused a generally dull feeling in Bombay during the day, and there is little fresh business to report.

EXCHANGE.

The market re-opened at Saturday's closing rates and we hear of no concessions being given either by buyers or sellers throughout the day.

We quote :—

Bank T. T.	....	1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand	....	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	....	1s. 4 5-32d.
„	Francs	169 3-4
30 days' sight	Hongkong......	145 1-2
„	Shanghai	198 1-2
„	Japan	147 1-2
English bar silver ready	....	74-2
Do.	forward........................	74·0
English bar gold ready	....	24-1
Mint gold ready	....	23-10

GOVERNMENT PAPER,

This market opened at Rs. 94 15-16 for cash and the settlement of 31st inst. and Rs. 95 1-8 for 1st July. Later on in the day the prices declined 1-16th but at closing we quote Rs. 95 and Rs. 95 3-16 respectively. A fair amount of business has been put through during the day.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petits have improved to Rs. 1,685.

FREIGHT.

Business is reported for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre at 13s. 9d. for June shipment. Relets have been placed in ready steamers for Antwerp at 13s. 6d. The steamer "Loch Tay" early June loading has been put on the berth with 3,000 tons at 13s. 6d. for one port.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The markets are closed to-day on account of the death of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji and no business has been done.

COTTON.

This market has also been partially closed during the day and no weighing of cotton has taken place. Quotations are all more or less nominal and business is almost at a standstill.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 25th May, 1901 as compared with the statement of the 18th May:—

LIABILITIES	May 18. Rs.	May 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office........	50,09,828	54,50,853
Public Deposits at Branches	73,87,587	80,54,410
Other Deposits	4,76,41,753	4,36,10,262
Post Bills	22,228	23,693
Credits undrawn	12,91,592	14,08,545
Rs...	7,83,02,998	7,55,47,753
ASSETS.		
Government Securities........................	83,52,486	83,52,902
Other authorised Securities........	4,47,464	4,26,811
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities........	77,81,856	78,12,748
Loans do. do. do.	1,92,35,778	1,85,07,728
Bills discounted and purchased	2,26,17,267	2,24,79,841
Dead Stock........................	3,73,794	3,73,673
Stamps and Stationery........................	27,472	26,131
Balance with other Banks	5,47,587	6,19,432
Cash	1,89,19,374	1,69,37,687
Rs.	7,83,02,998	7,55,47,753

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND CO.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, May 10th, says :—Barring a variation of dol. 1-2 for the better in some approved spinnings of No. 20 felt to the temporarily sparse in stock, there has been hardly any variation in prices during the past fortnight, and demand for all counts has been continuous at previous quotations. No. 10 has accumulated rather largely in stock, so dealers take their own time for purchases, but even that has not affected prices nor the extent of its usual off-take. Holders at the same time have not been in a position to anyway vary their ideas as to rates on account of the absence of even a limited measure of fixity in exchange which, in sympathy with the slidings of silver has been daily changing. No. 20 has gained in demand owing to large stocks not being very evident on spot, but values have not been very materially affected, as spot and near futures of all grades have been both pretty freely quitted at current prices. Nos. 16 and 20 also having been bargained for to the extent of their own averages, the market on the whole has run on a very even keel and sales have consequently reached the total of 10,700 bales consisting of

4,510 bales of No. 20 sold	at dl. 93 to dl. 101	& dl. 103 to dl. 109
1,200 „ „ 16	„ 89 „ 99 „ 101	
1,300 „ „ 14	„ 83 „ 89 1-2	
3,500 „ „ 10	„ 78 „ 87 1-2	
50 „ „ 8	„ 77 „ 78	
150 „ „ 6	„ 75 „ 76	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 9,800 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,000 bales—at 38,000 bales. Exchange on India today is Rs. 147 wire and Rs. 147 1-2 post.

Japanese spinnings are very little in stock in the market, but some 1,500 bales of No. 20 futures have been placed in the market at dols. 107 3-4, and about 200 bales No. 16 at dols. to 104 1 dols. 104 1-2.

Of the local mill about 400 bales No. 12 have been sold at dols. 86 1-2.

In Shanghai, though orders from Tientsin owing to diverse causes have been for the time being withdrawn, there has been a very fair inquiry for Indian spinnings for the Northern and River markets, and about 9,000 bales have found purchasers mostly at previous rates and in some cases at a rise of half a tael. Unsold stocks owing to heavy arrivals, have increased, but, at the same time, an increased demand is looked for in the near future, if prices continue on the present level. Sales comprise about

3,000 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 73.50 to 77.00	
1,600 „ „ „ 16 „ „ 72.00 „ 75.00	
400 „ „ „ 12 „ „ 66.50 „ 67·50	
4,000 „ „ „ 10 „ „ 63.00 „ 70·00 & 74·75	

Unsold stocks are estimated at about 25,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 6th instant, has been advised at Rs. 202 1-2 wire and Rs. 203 post.

Japanese Spinnings have been also in fair request and about 1,800 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been dealt in at Tls. 80.50 to Tls. 82 for No. 20 and Tls. 80 to Tls. 81.75 for No. 16.

Locals have been somewhat restricted owing to higher ideas of spinners. Sales, however, have transpired of about 3,000 bales at

Tls. 77.00 to 78.00 for No. 16	
„ 74.00 „ 75.00 „ „ 14	
„ 69.00 „ 70.00 „ „ 10	

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 18th May, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 18th May 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	1,63,436	8,36,173	3,879	10,03,488
I M R do ...	51,400	1,90,500	1,100	2,43,300
Total....	2,14,836	10,26,673	5 279	12,46,788
Actuals for corresponding week ending 19th May 1900—				
G I P R system..	1,64,806	6,19,028	8,233	7,92,067
I M R do ...	49,091	2,01,198	7,255	2,57,544
Total	2,13,897	8,20,226	15,488	10,49,611
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	—1,370	+2,17,145	—4,354	+2,11,421
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	+2,309	—10,698	—5,855	—14,244

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 9-18m., 8 43a. Low water. 2-10m. 2-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Female Workshop, annual meeting, Foras Road, 6 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 5-10 p.m.
Music at the Apollo Bunder.

THE LATE MR. KHIMJI.—The Bhooleshwar Library was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, J. P. who was a life member and a member of the Managing Committee.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per extra s. s. Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, etc., per extra s. s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday and Sunday the 1st and 2nd June 1901 at 7 and 6 p. m., respectively.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band at the Apollo Bunder Restaurant will play the following music this evening at 7 p.m. :—

March	The Queen's March Past	A. Rose.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	The Flower Show	Ch. Coote.
Selection	Festivalia	W. Williams.
March	Gigert	J. F. Wagner.
Mazurka	Sobre au Clair	F. Missa.
Selection	The Geisha	S. Jones.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea	Blair.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A SEAMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Daniel Harold, a seaman on board the s. s. Ensenada, was indicted for absenting himself from the ship without the permission of Captain B. W. Morris, master of the ship. Captain Morris stated that the accused left the vessel on Sunday afternoon, and did not return to work. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

FATAL FALL INTO THE HOLD OF A SHIP.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry at the Kamatipoora morgue, yesterday, into the death of Dhondu Bapnak, a labourer, aged 32 years. On Monday afternoon last, the hatches in the P. and O. Company's s. s. Manilla were being taken off the upper deck when the body of the deceased was found lying on ballast at the bottom of the hold. He was dead at the time. There was blood under his head. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of the ship. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATIONS—The following note appears in the organ of the Society of Accountants re. the Accountancy Examinations of Clark's Commercial College in Bombay, through their Local Secretary —Mr. S. Billimoria :—"There has fallen into our hands a "Certificate of Accountancy and Book-keeping," issued by Clark's Civil Service and Commercial College, London, of which the founder and principal is "Mr. George E. Clark, G.C.T.R.I., late H.M.C.S., Member of the London Chamber of Commerce." The fortunate person to whom the certificate is awarded is certified under the seal of the College to be "duly qualified to practise as an Accountant." Being anxious to know the nature of the examinations to be passed for the diploma in question, we caused enquiries to be made at the "College," with the disappointing result that one has apparently to make the journey to India, either to obtain information or be examined. The Society and the Institute are both affiliated to the London Chamber of Commerce, and we shall be surprised if some enquiries are not set on foot as to the use that is being made in this matter of the Chamber's membership."

CONVICTED OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, had before him Suleman Dhaktoba and Mahomed Sidik, charged with using criminal force to one Rama Gopal in that they attempted to confine him wrongfully, and abetted one another in the committal of the offence. The evidence showed that the complainant and the second accused were friends, On the night of the 24th instant they got drunk near Parel. The complainant's mistress was with them at the time. Having seen the second accused taking some liberty with her, the complainant struck him on the face. The complainant and his mistress then ran away. Accused No. 2 followed them, and seeing the first accused on duty asked him to arrest the complainant, saying that the latter had struck him. Accused No: 1, thereupon took the complainant into custody, while the second accused throttled him. Complainant was afterwards beaten by the second accused on his way to the Police Station. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to two months' hard labour, while the accused No. 2 was fined Rs. 50.

DEATH OF SARDAR CASSAM MITHA.

THE death of Sardar Cassam Haji Mitha removes a very prominent member of the Mahomedan community. The deceased was a self-made man. He originally came from Kalyan. He was a broker to Mr. Shivlal Motilal, the well-known millionaire of Hyderabad and Bombay. For some years, he largely traded in cotton with China and amassed a large fortune, which he lost, He then turned his attention to his present business of banker and merchant He was also a Government salt contractor. In the year 1893 he rendered valuable assistance to the Government during the riots and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him in recognition of his services. During the first outbreak of plague his services to the Government were conspicuous and were highly spoken of by Sir James Campbell and General Sir William Gatacre upon whose recommendation Lord Sandhurst conferred upon him the title of the first class Sardar. During the Famine he distributed free grain not only in Bombay but in various famine-stricken districts. His charities amounted to nearly five lakhs of rupees and were for the benefit of his own co-religionists. Three years ago he retired from business distributing his fortune among his three sons, and spent his time in prayer and meditation. He established a plague hospital in Kolsa Moholla and besides built a permanent ward in the Maharatta plague hospital. He supplied blankets and other necessary articles to all the plague hospitals in Bombay. The deceased will be greatly missed by his sorrowing relatives and friends.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—Rao Saheb Raoji Dinkar Velankar, Mamlatdar of Thana, has been transferred to Moorbad, where he will receive a First Class Magistrate's allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem.

A grand performance under the management of Mr. Conceicao was held at Malvani in Salsette last week. There was a large gathering of the leading men of Malvani, among whom were a few ladies of the station. The following boys deserve praise for having creditably acted their parts:—A.C. Henrigues, Braz, Lewis, Vincent, Anthony, D. Conceicao and D'Lima. The expenses of the performance were subscribed by Mr. Lawrence Gracias and several others.

The annual feast of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy was solemnized in Thana a few days ago. This Sacred edifice is one of the Portuguese ruins here and is situated in the midst of an extensive jungle near Pokharan Tank (Municipal Reservoir) not far from the foot of Ewoor Hill, and about a mile distant from the town. The precincts of the Church cover several acres of land, which has been for centuries past the property of the Church. Here pilgrims resort annually. The Church on the feast day becomes a favourite place for pleasure seekers under the Goolseri groves.

Gorai on the Island of Dharavi in Salsette, is free from plague; so also Manori and the adjoining villages, except Ootan, where cases occur almost daily. At this village fish is scarce and the fishermen complain that their business is not profitable.

A house belonging to Mr. Kasinath Punt Joshi caught fire and was burnt down at Agashi, in Bassein, on Friday. Mr. Kasinath left his house, on account of plague, and was living in a hut outside the town. The property destroyed by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

The Hon. Mr. F. P. Lely, C. I. E., Commissioner of the Northern Division, accompanied by the Collector of Thana, whose camp is at present at Bandora visited this station on Saturday last. He saw Mr. Orr's new bungalow near the Farsing Hill, and returned to Bombay in the evening.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13 Farringdon Road, London, England,

TARTARIN AT ADEN.

WHEN we pointed out to Tartarin the flag-staff on the giddy heights of the central peak of our rocky peninsula and told him that a book was kept up there in which few ever lived to write their names out of the hundreds of thousands who visited Aden, a look of set determination stamped itself on his face. "The name of Tartarin already famous on the Alps, shall become famous on the Shum Shum. It shall be written in that book."

It was in vain that we attempted to dissuade him from the stupendous task which he had set before himself. With the laudable motive of saving him what we regarded as unnecessary 'dikk' we assured him that the mountain was infested with wild cats and dogs which though less in size than the lions he had overcome in Algeria, were no less formidable by reason of their number, ferocity and cunning. We dragged in the mythical monkey and depicted him as squatting on the crags in his thousands whooping and uff uff-ing with fiendish glee as he detaches large boulders, any one of which would knock you off the path down some frightful precipice, if it did not flatten you out like a pan-cake.

Finally we informed him that sudden cloud-bursts broke over the ridge of the mountains with such force that the whole town of Aden would be swept away if the deluge of rain was not arrested by the specially constructed dams and tanks. As he exclaimed "Hien ! quoi ? Sacre ! merci ?" he obviously did not quite seize the meaning of our last words. However nothing deterred him. He was fascinated by the idea of adding his name to the scroll of fame. Our description of the difficulties and dangers seemed only to add fuel to his ardour. Perhaps being given to drawing the long bow himself, he may have taken our statements with a pinch of salt. As for fatigue he had twice walked between 30 and 40 miles literally without a halt. He looked at us, hardly hoping that we would believe him. That look convinced us. For once he was telling the truth. We guessed he had once been young and full of vigour if not of real grit. Besides he might have lost his way, walked further than he intended and been afraid of being locked out or chawed up. Somehow we felt awkward at having detected him in the act of telling the truth. He soon put us at our ease, again. For the wild beasts his alpenstock would suffice. Had we read about his lion hunts in Algeria ? "Absolutely fearless," we assented.

At this moment a loud report caused Tartarin to jump as if he had been shot. He turned pale and looked scared. "My God, what is this that is this !" that is that gasped ne relapsing into his native idiom. That is only the time-gun, we assured him tranquilly, having almost grown accustomed by long suffering to the startling suddenness of the close reverberation. Tartarin instantly recovered his composure. "Have you ever heard the bark of the pompom," said he, for me, whenever I am confronted with this terrible weapon I am seized with a desire to throw myself against it." Yes, thought we, when it is firing blank. Having thus to his own satisfaction reestablished his reputation for courage he announced his determination to complete all his preparations within the space of two months.

He caused to be constructed by a local *tailor master* an invisible suit of khaki. His idea was to make it more difficult for the monkeys to aim their boulders at him and perhaps to escape the notice of the wild cats and dogs altogether. Armed with a long bamboo, goggles and solar topee he might now be seen exploring the lower ranges of the Crater with daily increasing audacity. In his leisure hours he would confer on us the benefit of his worldwide experience and tell us how to run an empire, an army or a newspaper. What he did not know about the designs of Providence, foreign or domestic politics, education, or any other subject easily got up, was not worth knowing.

Sunday, the 14th April 1901, was fixed for the epoch making ascent. We offered to devote a column of the "A. W. G." to the notification of the remarkable feat which was to set all Aden talking. Tartarin however with unusual modesty said that it would suffice if people saw him start and he would afterwards give a full account of his adventures.

Before sunrise on the eventful day Tartarin was astir and busying himself with the necessary preparations. In consideration of the heat of the season he had relinquished the idea of carrying the long rope, pick and knapsack which usually form part of his Alpine equipment. We accompanied him across the basin of the Crater through the town to the very foot of the ascent. Tartarin marched with a firm step, his head high, his breast swelling with emotion, a look of unconquerable determination in his flashing eyes, the fire of which his goggles were impotent to hide. It was evident that he was engaged in some desperate enterprise. Every man, woman or child we met was manifestly impressed with his "morituru te salutat" expression and stared at us with open mouthed astonishment. As there is no lunatic asylum in the place they could not account for the strange apparition. The strains of a military band met our ears. Tartarin was struck with the thought that his high-souled project must have leaked out somehow and that the military authorities had ordered this compliment to be paid to the hero marching to almost certain death. We found out afterwards that the troops were marching to church in blissful ignorance of the tragic state of Tartarin's feelings. Arrived at the last human habitation the hero was for a moment overcome as he wrapt us in a tender farewell embrace. As soon as we could disengage ourselves we drew a revolver loaded with blank with which we had secretly provided ourselves to fire a fit of joy in honor of the hero's departure in quest of undying fame. Without either cautionary or executive word of command closing our eyes we suddenly delivered a "magazine independent which unfortunately burnt the seat of Tartarin's invisible khaki and set our startled hero off at the double. The steepness of the ascent however soon caused him to slacken his speed and realizing that we had no designs on his life as a pro-Boer and possible commandeerer of the Natal castor-oil, but had merely attempted to reproduce for his encouragement the light hearted demonstrations of his native Tarrascon, he proceeded with less indecent haste and soon with such leisurely dignity that we despaired of ever getting back to our frugal breakfast.

At every fifty paces he would draw his handkerchief and waving us another last farewell furtively mop his brow, from which we gathered that he was in a stew either from not having succeeded in getting into condition or from mortal terror of the imaginary dangers lying before him or from a combination of both causes.

At length however with a final frantic signal he disappeared from view behind a rock, in the kindly shelter of which he probably sat down to recover his composure and write the full account of his subsequent adventures which we hold over for a future issue.—*Aden Gazette.*

THE SOMALI MIJJERTAIN COAST.

THE Italian Government has recently tried to induce the Mijjertain Sultan Othman to acknowledge its suzerainty and to hoist the Italian flag in token of his acceptance of its protection. The conditions imposed were that the Sultan should retain his sovereignty over the tribes but that all their modern fire arms and ammunition should be surrendered, a suitable sum being paid for them by Italy by way of compensation ; that Italy should have the right to construct light-house, and other buildings; and that the Sultan would in certain matters be under the control of Italy.

Before agreeing Othman demanded that his nephew Yussuf Ali, who is the present Chief of Obia a vassal of Italy, should be delivered up to him. This the Italian Consul refused to do, but asked the Sultan to prefer some other request, which could be granted, where-upon the latter asked for a sum of 3 million pounds. The Italian Consul explained to the Sultan that this demand was extravagant and refused to consider it. Two Italian men-of-war then bombarded and captured Ras Hafun, Barida, Ras Allula, Bunder Casim and Mara'aya, and Yussuf Ali was put in charge of them. In one of the Barida forts 80 rifles and 15 cases of ammunition were found, and seized. A buggalow which arrived at Bunder Casim, from Bombay with about 3000 bags of rice for the Mijjertain tribes was also seized.

Othman is now at Bargal Port (between Mara' ayah and Barida,) where he is collecting men. Yussuf Ali is unable to defend himself against Othman, without the aid of the warships. It is said however that in 3 weeks time no ships will be able to stay in the Mijjertain harbours on account of the monsoons. The Mijjertain tribes are numerous, and posses several thousands of rifles. The country exports sheep, cattle, skins, incense, myrrh and gum arabic in buggalows to Aden and Bombay. The value of its trade with Aden amounts annually to several lakhs of rupees.

The Mad Mullah is now in the Dulbahanta country close to Mijjertain, and is reported to be trying to obtain the daughter of Othman in marriage, and has offered him a present of thousands of camels, cattle and sheep. This is without doubt with a view to a military alliance.—*Aden Gazette.*

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior, Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

THE PRINCE OF CRICKETERS.

WITH a cautiousness that is entirely commendable, Mr. Acton Wye, the author of the latest "Bijou Biography," which has Dr. W. G. Grace for its subject, writes :—"Speculation is rife as to what his performances are going to be in his fifty-third year, but it will surprise nobody if he celebrates the opening of a new century by returning to his form of thirty years ago." Mr. Acton Wye's prescience is noteworthy. "W. G." has begun the season in a manner reminiscent of his best days. Last week at the Crystal Palace he scored heavily and bowled with greater success than any other man engaged in the match, and this notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of them were not yet born when Dr. Grace was already at the zenith of his powers. In view of this rejuvenescence one has now no fear that the aspiration of the poet who wrote

" The wondrous veteran 'W. G.'
At forty-five scores sixty-three,
At sixty-three, Grace, may we see
Score forty-five !"

will be realised.

Mr. Acton Wye has contrived to give us within the covers of a very diminutive book an excellent sketch of the career of the most wonderful cricketer that England's finest pastime has produced. The essential facts of "W. G.'s" life are all set forth clearly and succinctly. Dividing the champion's carrer into three sections, he shows us in turn the Boy—a cricket prodigy even then—the Man and the Giant, and in an interesting and valuable summary, by way of appendix enables us to realise the magnitude of Grace's achievements on the cricket field. A batting table, starting with the year 1864, and ending with the close of last season, reveals the fact that "W.G." has played 1,243 completed innings, that he has scored 50,672 runs, and that his grand average for a period of 37 years is 40.76 runs per innings. In bowling he has secured 2,620 victims, and has delivered 27,258 overs at a cost of 44,483 runs, or an average of 16.97 runs per wicket. The bare recital of these figures shows how, like another Saul, Dr. Grace towers head and shoulders above all his fellows.

Dr. Grace has twice toured in Australia, and, apropos of the interchange of visits between Anglo-Australian teams, Mr. Acton Wye gives further voice to a sentiment which has more than once found a place in these columns. He writes :—

Cricketers may not unreasonably claim to have done something to show Imperial Federationists the "way out." The athletic "federation," built up by the return visits of English and Australian teams, can hardly have failed to assist in bringing the larger question to a point where it may be described as within the range of practical politics. England and Australia are physically a long way apart, and it is certain that the peoples of the Mother Country and the New Commonwealth are chiefly stirred by each other's doings when something happens of unusual interest. And short of the sterner fights of war what happenings have drawn the eager gaze of our cousins across the seas to us more completely and with greater interest than "test matches," when the flower of Australian cricket has left home to carry war into the camp of its friend, the English enemy ? And when have our countrymen and our distant Sinkmen been more closely in touch than when similar desperate contests have been waged in Adelaide or Sydney? Is it unreasonable to think that these friendly struggles on the cricket field have formed a bond of union which some matters of apparently deeper import would have failed to forge ? They have stirred that imagination and excited those active sympathies without which Imperial Federation must remain but a dream. If the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, have not some of the battles in South Africa been won in part on the cricket fields of Sydney? Who shall deny that these things, great and small, have any connection ?

There is an element of truth in this which had perhaps escaped even the vigilant eye of Mr. Acton Wye. At least one great Australian cricketer—Mr. J. J. Ferris—has fallen during the war, and on our side English cricket in general and Yorkshire in particular has lost Mr. F. W. Milligan, who died while gallantly fighting with Plumer on the march to Mafeking. We should add that the book is published by Mr. H. J. Drane.

ON THE ROAD TO PANIC.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE 79TH BANK.

FAILURES OF SMALLER BANKS.

THE standing of this Bank (Osaka) which was reported to be somewhat precarious since December last year, has been laid bare with alarming results, causing panic in financial and commercial circles in the city of Osaka. The shares of the bank were of two kinds—old and new, respectively numbering 2,000 (yen 50 each) and 18,000 (yen 25 each). Both were represented as being fully paid up, or at least supposed to be entirely covered by good security. The capital represented by the two kinds of shares was or ought to have been yen 550,000. But on actual investigation it was found that of the old shares 693 pieces were empty and of the new ones 5,121, that is to say, the shares to that extent were either issued without monetary equivalents, or the monetary value of them was gone owing to losses. This point is shrouded in mystery. The directors are taking steps to baffle all inquiries. Among the founders there are several business men of more or less local reputation. The President is a member of the City Assembly of Osaka, so is another director. According to the opinion of a banker, it appears that the bank has been giving advances on almost worthless railway securities. This was one of the causes rendering the bank's position dangerous. Its attempt to attract deposits at Tadotsu, Zentsuji and Kotohira, for which purposes branch offices were opened at these localities, also ended in failure, something like yen 180,000 being locked up in unsound securities. The President had employed a great part of the bank's capital for various undertakings he was interested in, either in his own name or those of his friends. The other directors being unaccustomed to the banking business, he had entirely his own way. The amount of money represented by the empty shares is yen 162,735. As might be expected, there is a wild commotion among the *bona fide* shareholders who put up their hard earned money.

This event affected the position of the smaller banks. There was a general run on the Fukunaga Bank (capital yen70,000) started five years ago. It had to pay yen 90.000 and yen 50,000 on two successive days. The consequence was that the Bank was compelled to suspend payment. Altogether the deposits amounted to yen 300,000, so that there still remains a deficit of yen 140,000 to be settled. The bank was considerably affected by the failure of the 9th Bank last fall. In order to assist the 9th the Fukunaga Bank made great advances which appear to have been thrown into the abyss. The Naniwa Bank is also experiencing considerable difficulty, having had to pay off yen 1,015,000 up to noon of the 17th inst. The Henmi, Jitsugio, Tennoji, 152nd, and 58th Banks may be obliged to suspend payment. Great excitement prevails.

On the same subject, vernacular papers state that the economic situation in Osaka is still experiencing considerable depression, but the existing nervous state will be restored to the normal condition before long as the Nippon Ginko is adopting precautionary measures with alacrity against the possibility of a financial crisis. A few days ago, the Nampa Bank and the Seventy-ninth Bank in Osaka announced the suspension of payments. The present economic stagnation was brought about by the temporary closing of the two banks and many other minor institutions are now badly influenced. Mr. Yamamoto, Governor of the Nippon Ginko, sent instructions yesterday to Mr. Sudo, Manager of the Osaka branch, to give every possible support to those banks which have been creditably conducting their business in order to avoid a crisis on the Osaka economic market. The total amount of loans advanced by the Osaka branch for the accommodation of the banks in Osaka reached five and half million yen yesterday. The First, the Third, the Teikoku Shogyo Banks, etc., which have branches in Osaka have made considerable remittances against any emergency. The Central and other large Banks being strongly posted and being prepared to give credit, the depositors in Osaka will be assured of the safety of their property, and the present strain will be relieved at no distant date.—*Japan Mail* (April 23.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th May 1901.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committe at Head-quarters on Friday next the 31st May 1901, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain P H Stunt, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain T P Babbs, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons Captain Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 25th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 41 deck passengers,

THE s s Wilhelmina, 1,682 tons, Captain G L Bone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 16th May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Rudesheimer, 1,735 tons, Captain A Westmann, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, 12th April, with a general cargo. 30 cases explosives and four passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs Johnstone and 2 children, Lieut R D Marjoribank and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Commilla, 550 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, 25th May, with a general cargo, and Mr James Nicoll and 26 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 28.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala..........	Capt T Y Greet, R N...	Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100..	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	.....
a Do No 102..	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	.....
a Do No 103..	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	.....
Hardinge	Comdr J G Piffard, R I M, Southampton, 1-6	Indian Marine
Manila	R L Haddock, R N R S Africa 29-5	Transport

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	....	Turret-ship
Plassey........................	....	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	....	
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.	

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator..............	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence..................	....	Indian Marine
Clive........................	....	Indian Marine
Nancowry..................	....	Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination. Date.	Agent
Rajput..............	3615	Crebbin	....	T M & Co
Afton..............	2862	Robertson	....	M M & Co
Caledonia..........	1716	Barton	....	A Mentochoff
Gloamin	2248	Learmouth	....	W & A G & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler	....	P & O Co
Lawada	2121	Tyrrell	Zanzibar, &c...	M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe	....	M M & Co
Onda	3410	Stuart	....	M M & Co
Simla..............	1040	Bamber	....	M M & Co
Kohinoor..........	1935	Corran	....	T M & Co
Imaum	2705	Penberthy	....	K N & Co
Commilla	550	Whitehead	....	M M & Co
Wilhelmina.......	1682	Bone	....	T M & Co
Salazie	2088	Girard	....	M M & Co
Kangra.............	1478	Hodgson	....	M M & Co
Rudeshimer	1735	Westmann	....	G & Co
Kerbela............	1961	Love	....	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Gorgistan	2092	Wall	Dunkirk	7-6	J M & Co
C	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Karachi	1-6	K N & Co
F	Lord Kelvin	2252	Steel	Antwerp	1-6	M M & Co
G	Chindwara	1812	Shepherd	Mauritius	31-5	M M & Co
K	Ville de Tamatave	2227	Peancellier	Havre		K N & Co
L	Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Bushire	5-6	P Gunboat
M	Ensenda	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
P	Argo	1970	Dove	Dunkirk	1-6	A Mentochoff

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Brewis	Karachi	28-5	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	28-5	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	521	Fakeer	Bhownager	30-5	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Marte	2399	de Lacheonde	Marseilles	29-5	Bo Co
2	Scindia	3952	Aurey	Liverpool	4-6	W & A G & Co
3	Meissen	3387	Vierk	Hamburg	31-5	K N & Co
4	Gairloch	2414	Craig	Kobe	31-5	T M & Co
5	Vindobona	2689	Klausberger	Trieste	3-6	A L S N Co
6	Sunda	2387	Dowell	China	4-6	P & O Co
8	Imperator	2330	Androvich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Idar	2595	Milne	Antwerp	1-6	K N & Co
10	Mahratta	3789	Peterkin	Hamburg	31-5	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	1-6	P & O Co
16	Shandon	2467	Anstey	Dunkirk	31-5	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kola	497	Skinner	Karachi	4-6	Shepd & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Commilla s	Whitehead..	Karachi, May 25
28	Wilhelmina s........	Bone	Calcutta, May 16
	Salazie s	Girard	Marseilles, May 12
	Kangra s........	Hodgson	Calcutta, April 25
	Rudesheimer s	Westmann	Hamburg, April 12

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi
	R I M S Dalhousie.	Gordon	Port Blair
	Bhundara s........	Babb	Karachi

The steamer Onda, Captain Stunt, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Orono, for Amsterdam.
„ Morocco, for Hull, &c.
„ Wilhelmina, for Havre, &c.
„ Commilla for Persian Gulf.
„ Kangra, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ettrickdale s—204 crates empty sodawater bottles, Kanga and Co.
St Oswald s—50 boxes soap, Gordon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ettrickdale s—33 bales papers, H Abdoolally.
City of Lucknow s—1 hogshead whisky, Philips and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Eden Hall s—45 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.
Oriental s—1,040 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—20 cases blotting paper, N Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—30 cases medicine, provision, &c, D Cowasjee.
Oriental s—32 cases confectionery, T Akberally ; 19 packages papers and envelopes, H Abdoolally ; 14 cases hams, bacon and cheese, H Maneckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—56 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 519 cwt linseed cake, The New Mofussil Co ; 50 bales wool, G Vulubdas ; 4,000 bags rice, B Chaturbhooj ; 18 bales goat hair and 1 bale wool, R al Kooka ; 60 bales wool, R Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—230 cwt gum, 7 bales skins, 600 cwt olibanum and 150 cwt turmeric, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 200 cwt gum, S Khetsey ; 143 cwt gum S Mezjee ; 44 cwt coir fibres, E Currim ; 121 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 202 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales hides and skins, H M Abba ; 500 cwt horns and 280 cwt hoofs, R Fazul ; 132 cwt gum, A Laduck ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 106 bags drugs, Bertie Smith and Co ; 106 cwt condiments, N K Jussawalla ; 17 bales skins, C Esen and Co ; 253 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 46 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 225 cwt turmeric, J Premjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s 250 cwts gum, D M wjee.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2,000 castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts gum H Virdhari and Co ; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Orono s—19084 cwts linseed, and 5,742 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 7,003 linseed, and 6,002 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2830 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Lord Kelvin s—2000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co 55 bales cotton, E Spinner, and Co 4000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co 148 cwt myrabollams Canji Parbat, 110 bales cotton the Bombay Company.
Idar s—600 cwt poppyseets 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co. 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, killick Nixon and Co,
Meissen 1133 cwts poppyseed, 308 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 770 cwts poppyseed, a Blascheck Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Meissen s—800 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers 1100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton fly, B Nazir and Co. 200 cwt gum, Cosser and Co 55 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons 229 bales cotton fly Ratonsey Jailha.
Mahratta s—200 cwts gum, Cosser and Co 30 cwts country Drugs Bertie-Smith and Co 270 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatang s—720 cwt linseed, 90 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Wilhelmina s—3310 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 2001 cwt rapeseed. Caujee Prabhat ; 6005 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1500 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4000 cwt callonseed, D M Doongojee ; 4720 cwt rapeseed 1280 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers, 4000 cwt rapeseed, R Stuart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—1003 cwt poppyseed. Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, 4018 cwt rapeseed, 4700 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Shandon s—50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 1900 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell,
Gorjistan s—4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—118 bales Cotton, E Spinner and Co , 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Imperator s—50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

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One out of Numerous Certificates.
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(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Monday.—Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Upper Burtha, and Lower Sind and the depression in Upper Burma, and hot weather low pressure area over western desert have both filled up. Light to moderate rain has continued in Burma and local showers in Assam, East Bengal and the South and West Peninsula, Bassein and Bhamo have received two inches, Yamethin, Narayangaoj, Wellington, one inch. The temperature has risen rapidly in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Madras, Deccan and the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was normal or in excess over the greater part of North West India. It continued in moderate to large excess in West and Central Bengal, and in defect over the greater part of Burma. Pressure conditions are fairly normal except in the South West Punjab, Sind, Cutch, Rajputana and Upper and Lower Burma, where it is in excess and ordinary to strongly marked hot weather conditions prevail over the whole country. Thunderstorms will probably occur in Assam and Bengal and rain continues in Burma. Telegrams from Zanzibar and Seychelles indicate continuance of the conditions similar to those of the previous fortnight. Winds are normal in direction, but very considerably above their mean strength at the end of May. Unusually heavy rain continues at Zanzibar. The weather conditions to appear on the whole favourable for the advance shortly of the monsoon winds across the equator.

Rain has fallen during the past week in Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Severe damage was done to standing crops by hail in Peshawar and parts of Dera Ismail Khan, and the wheat crop lying on threshing floors in Sialkot has also been damaged by rain. The sugar-cane crop has been damaged by insects in Jullundur. Elsewhere the prospects of standing crops are good and are much above the average in Ferozepore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Bhavnagar, Indare, Saugor, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Mysore and along the Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients moderate to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Ratnagiri, southerly at Madras and south-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in almost all districts, and the minimum is from 3° to 6° in defect at Bhuj, Jubbulpore Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Negapatam and Colombo. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 70° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain amounting to about an inch and half, has fallen at Belgaum; about a quarter of an inch at Poona, Sholapur and Mangalore, and light showers at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin and Colombo.

Weather continues slightly favourable for local rain accompanied by thunderstorms in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at or about Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Poona. At Colombo the wind is south-south-west and the sea is rough, but there is no increase in the wind velocity. Pressure is abnormally high in Lower Sind, Cutch and Gujarat, and moderate to fresh west-north-westerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—May 27.

10 p.m.	84·6

TUESDAY—May 28.

8 a.m.	84·3
10 a.m.	88·2
2 p.m.	90·0
4 p.m.	89·1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	22	18	...	41
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	6 333	4,290	24	10,347
Total for 19 weeks ...	6,733	4,590	24	11,347
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	492	226	3	931
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	31	..	54
Total to corresponding date do.	7,743	11,351	31	19,125

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 153
Do. to date ..... ,, 7,570

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PEASE—STOPFORD—May 23, at Lahore Cathedral, by the Rev H J Spence Grey, Veterinary-Captain Henry Thomas Pease, to Leila Marion, daughter of the late Colonel Stopford, I S C.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1901.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM PEKING.

THE Chinese Emperor has ordered his agents at Peking to prepare the palaces for occupation by the Court, which occupation will take place as soon as the foreign troops have departed. The withdrawal has begun and the international China force is being broken up. China has begun to fulfil her obligations. The programme of decapitation is well under weigh, albeit a doubt has been expressed as to whether the heads are coming off the right men. But the restitution of Chinese territorial jurisdiction, as the "Times" Peking correspondent urged a month ago, has become a paramount need. The Chinese people will rejoice at the departure of Count Waldersee for, as has been repeatedly reported, they complain bitterly that peaceful districts are harmed in order to support the exactions of foreign columns. Whatever the military glory of these expeditions, says Dr. Morrison, in wreaking vengeance for so many months on the unresisting country people, the fact remains that the German policy in Chihli, as interpreted by Count Waldersee, so far from tranquilizing the province, has now succeeded in effectively throwing the greater portion of it into anarchy. And as demonstrating the accuracy of his statement, evidence was produced which showed that the disorder is so complete that even the neighbourhood of Peking is more unsafe now for the foreigner or Christian than at any time since the occupation. Trade in the interior is crippled; all the Chinese police have been suppressed and their arms confiscated, and the only armed Chinese are robbers and Boxers, who find no difficulty in evading the foreign troops and returning to pillage the unarmed country people after the foreign troops have passed. It is held by those who know China best—not Sir Robert Hart but by European residents of all nationalities—that if German harshness were stopped and the spasmodic raiding expeditions, which leave disaffection in their wake, were forbidden, and Chinese authority were restored, the Chinese would re-establish order within a month. "Alone among the Powers, Russia, having no commercial interests in this province, can with grim equanimity witness and deride the disorganization which German militarism, incompetent to handle an Oriental people like the Chinese, has produced throughout the province, and the injury thereby inflicted on trade, which affects mainly the British and Americans."

It must not be assumed however, that because many of the troops of the Allies are on the way home that China is to have all her own way. Peking will be evacuated, except for the Legation guards but Tientsin will be held in force for some time to come, in order that guarantees of China's intention to perform her promises with regard to the indemnity may be secured. Count Waldersee will soon be on his way back to Berlin, but a correspondent at that capital gives us some idea as to the precautions Germany means to take. Four German battleships will remain for some time in Chinese waters in order to impress the Chinese and induce them to fulfil their obligations with regard to the indemnity. It cannot be gratifying to the Generalissimo to be told by his own countrymen that the news of the actual return of the German expedition will be received throughout the country with a sigh of relief. It is felt that Count von Waldersee has done his duty, but he has had no opportunity of earning military laurels. Another source of anxiety we are told is the growing isolation in which the German forces find themselves. The troops of certain other Powers with whom Germany desires to be on the best of terms are being withdrawn, and, for political though not necessarily for military reasons, it is inconvenient that Germany should be thrust too much into the foreground. So soon as China agrees to the indemnity and gives guarantees for its payment, the Germans will not lose a day in proceeding with their withdrawal. British intentions in the matter were explained in the Commons, the day before the mail left, when Lord Cranborne said that a large reduction of troops would take place as soon as the Chinese Government had complied with the most important demands of the Powers. He further stated that a Note had been addressed by the representatives of the allied Powers to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries demanding for all those chiefly responsible for the outrages the severest punishment according to their crimes. Prince Tuan had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and an undertaking had been given that no commutation of the sentence should take place. General Tung Fuh Siang had been banished to Kwang-su, there to await further punishment. It will be seen therefore that although the reduction of the troops has been begun, it is not intended entirely to quit the Chinese territory until further progress has been made in the discharge of China's liability to the Powers. Sufficient troops and warships will be at hand to apply the screw should it become necessary.

By the withdrawal of the Allies from Peking the Emperor and Empress-Dowager, will be able to "save face." But it is feared by many that directly the troops have been withdrawn the Boxers will again run riot. It is satisfactory that the possibility of this eventuality has been lost sight of. The Legation quarter has been put into a state of defence. The barracks with moat and glacis for the accommodation of the German guard was finished a month ago. Round the Western boundary of the new American legation a six-foot loopholed wall, commanding the main entrance to the Imperial palace, has been built, and a glacis round the whole of the Legation quarter was rapidly approaching completion when last advices left. Adequately provisioned the legations will be able to hold out against any future attack and we need have little fear of the imaginary massacre which startled the world some months ago ever being realised. What our own representatives there are doing in the matter is not stated, but the Germans have laid in stores in abundance and for the accommodation of those who will stay at Tientsin, to watch the course of events, they have engaged all the house accommodation available, secured vast supplies of military stores and are prepared to hold Tientsin for a sufficiently long time for their purpose. They will leave a fairly strong naval force in Chinese waters and so will England and the other Powers, for as we were assured the other day they have at least learnt the lesson taught in 1858 when the premature withdrawal of the forces and trust in Manchu assurances, led to the disaster at Taku in the following year and to the campaign of 1860. It is to be hoped that all will turn out well. Misgivings are expressed in many quarters that the reduction of the force is premature. It must be remembered that there is still a wide difference of opinion among the Powers on the subject of the indemnity. The Ministers take no blame for the delay; nor do they blame the Chinese, each one of them ascribing it to the inaction of the home governments. It is shown that the delay, apart from the immense losses due to the dislocation of trade, adds two millions sterling per month to China's liabilities. Those liabilities are already set down at eighty-five millions.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MR. EVELYN J. MARDON of the Indian Civil Service has a plain spoken article in the current "Monthly Review" on the deficiencies of the administration of British East Africa. He summarises his contentions in this clear fashion: "If we wish to do anything with East Africa, we must improve internal and external communication, we must knock every atom of fight out of the natives, we must improve the administration and free it from too much Foreign Office control, we must get English and Indian settlers, and finally we must spend a little money in discovering and developing the natural resources of the country." To develop trade good roads are required in addition to the railway which simply runs through an undeveloped waste. We need to know something more of the physical features of the country. It is pointed out that our knowledge of the territories is mainly due to private individuals and to German sources. The best map we possess is described as being of that order that when not blank it is largely incorrect. The British administration does nothing to increase the cultivation of rubber or to introduce coffee, tobacco, cocao, and cotton, while the Germans have several experimental stations for tropical culture and cattle rearing and German settlers are running plantations. The survey for the map, if it is to be satisfactory, should, Mr. Mardon suggests be carried out by the Indian Survey Department. The work of district officers requires to be arranged on a reasonable basis. Instead of being little better than a clerk the District Officer should be placed in the position of similar officials in India and should travel over his district as his Indian prototype does during at least four months of every year. Encouragement should be given to Indian settlers to acquire land. On this point it is observed that of the twenty thousand and odd Indian coolies engaged on the railway construction many whose engagement had expired wished to take up land, but were refused. Mr. Mardon questions the capabilities of the officials entrusted with the administration in British East Africa for the work entrusted to them. Most of them were formerly officials of the East Africa Company whose previous training he thinks scarcely fitted them for posts as administrators. "Some of the officials", we are told "have risen to their position, whilst others have suffered from a too rapid rise and have lost themselves among despatches, salutes and the gorgeous uniform they have introduced." To ensure progress in East Africa Mr. Mardon urges that the affairs of the Protectorates should be taken from the Foreign Office clerks and the Consul-General at Zanzibar and entrusted to an officer who has gained experience elsewhere and is sufficiently young and robust to survive the climate. Coincident with this change a better class of junior officials should be appointed and there should, he considers, be alterations in military matters.

FRENCH VIEWS ON THE BUDGET.

FRENCH journalists sometimes indulge in hysterical articles, and in consequence their opinions are not always treated seriously. The Paris press has gone mad over the new taxation proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and evil predictions are reiterated day by day. It is, however, satisfactory to find there are some French journalists who can seriously consider matters relating to England without losing their heads, and M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the distinguished economist and member of the French Institute, in an article examining the economic and financial situation of Great Britain created by the war in South Africa, has set forth some carefully considered opinions. The first financial result of the war is to raise the British Budget to a level of that of the French Republic. A second result is not only the suspension during two years of the redemption of Consolidated Debt, but its augmentation. The third effect of the War is what M. Leroy-Beaulieu calls "the lowering of British credit." He admits that after the cessation of hostilities the market in Consols will regain in elasticity, and that their normal price will be 104 or 105, but British credit will, nevertheless, be affirms, suffer a blow from which it will take a long time to recover. The fourth financial consequence of the War consists in the creation of new taxes, which will, he predicts, remain through a generation. M. Leroy-Beaulieu is one of the few prominent economists who does not suggest that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has shown want of financial genius in his budget proposals, and asks how could the latter have acted differently. He does not think the duty on sugar is high, and the idea of "a free breakfast table" does not appeal to him. M. Leroy-Beaulieu considers the tax on coal can be theoretically and practically upheld, and that England has such a superiority in the production of coal that she need not fear that her exportation will fall off by the imposition of a tax of one shilling per ton. On the other hand, he does not believe this tax will last long. He believes the country will feel the burden of the war for a generation, and that it is possible for the increased expenditure to be met without disturbing the national and private economy. He does not regard Great Britain's position with any degree of despair, and while he thinks in the International economic battle she will feel these burdens, he is assured that Great Britain posesses enough accumulated resources to prevent the weight thereof doing more than hamper her progress.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE latest reports concerning agriculture in the Bombay Presidency indicate that a favourable commencement has been made in preparing the land for monsoon crops. This work has been assisted by showers of rain, which have been more or less general throughout the Presidency, excepting Gujarat, where cotton picking is almost concluded. Agricultural stock is in good condition, except in Panch Mahals and Thar and Parker, and in the latter district rain has slightly damaged spring crops. The situation does not improve in Baroda territory, and an additional 4,500 persons went on relief there during the week. In Madras rainfall will be most welcome, as in many areas water supplies are giving out. The harvests have only yielded small outturns, but prices have dropped in the southern coast districts where rain has fallen. The recent rain in Bengal has generally benefited the standing crops and facilitated the work of ploughing which is being pushed on. In North-Western Provinces the extra crops are in excellent condition, and in some instances are being gathered. Harvesting operations are general in the Punjab, the outturn being above average in Ferozepore, average in Sialkot and Rawalpindi, and good elsewhere. The prospect in the Central Provinces is favourable, and fair in Assam, where, however, more rain is required. In Mysore, Behar, and Hyderabad there is little to complain of, and in Central India the opium crop is very satisfactory. The total number on relief is 446,140, showing an increase of 36,262, of which number the Bombay Presidency contributes 34,801.

IT is understood that Sir John Edge, late Chief Justice of Allahabad, is the most likely person to represent India at the forthcoming Conference in London on the New Imperial Court.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY, Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, is granted 25 days' privilege leave.

A REVISED estimate, amounting to nearly 203 lakhs, for the construction of the Myo-houng-Lashio section of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, 175 miles long, is sanctioned.

IN consequence of their misconduct a section of the inhabitants of the village of Utmanzai in the Peshawar district are to be charged for two years with the cost of maintaining a punitive police force.

IN consequence of the large increase in the area of plague infection in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts and its appearance further east, the plague inspection station at Ludhiana is being removed to the Umballa Railway Station.

DURING the week ending 18th May, there were no cases of cholera in Srinagar or in the province of Jammu. In other parts of Kashmir there were 431 cases and 194 deaths. In the Jammu province there were 52 plague cases and 28 deaths during the week ending 19th May.

A SEVERE outbreak of plague has occurred in the village of Sidhwan in the Ludhiana district. Between the 12th and 19th instant there were 21 cases with 11 deaths. The village is being evacuated and huts erected on the written request of the inhabitants who seem anxious to help themselves.

TELEGRAMS received from Dras, Skardu, and Leh show that the weather was disturbed in Kashmir on the 16th and 17th, and again from the 20th to the 22nd. Dras reports heavy snow on the 17th, the precipitation being equivalent to nearly two inches of rain, and higher falls of snow on the 21st and 22nd.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th April, amounts to Rs. 10,792, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,971. The total earnings from 1st January to 13th April, show Rs. 1,85,102, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 45,868.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th April, amounts to Rs. 3,703, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,550. The total earnings from 1st January to 13th April, show Rs. 58,951, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 27,599.

IN consequence of the danger to the Punjab from the continued existence of plague in Karachi the Railway inspections at the Khanpur station in Bahawalpur territory have been resumed. The State authorities are heartily co-operating in this measure of protection, and have made the services of Assistant-Surgeon Umar Bakhsh available for the purpose of assisting in the inspection of travellers.

A NOTIFICATION issued by the Home Department states that the scheme has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, whereby various investigations are to be undertaken in connection with the Census operations with regard to ethnography or the systematic description of the history, structure, traditions, religions and social customs of the races and castes in India; and anthropometry, or their measurements. Mr. Risley will direct this scheme in addition to his own duties as Census Commissioner. He will prescribe the necessary questions, and consult with the Local Governments on the subject. Each Local Government will appoint a Superintendent of Ethnography who will receive an additional allowance of Rs. 200 a month. He will be given a clerk on Rs. 50, and Rs. 2,000 to reward persons, also to draw up monographs on the various castes for the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, the Central Provinces and Assam. The total cost will, therefore, work out at 1 1-2 lakhs, or something under. Five years is allowed for the ethnographic survey. With regard to anthropometry, Mr. Thurston will conduct the work in Madras, and a Civil Hospital Assistant under Mr. Risley will do the rest of India at an estimated cost of about Rs. 6,000.

THE Press Association understands that a writ has been issued against Mr. Markham, M.P., on behalf of Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., arising out of the speech made by the hon. member at Mansfield the other evening. The defence will be undertaken by Sir George Lewis. The action is for slander.

THE PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA.

MEMBERS AND PRINCIPLES.

SOME PERSONAL SKETCHES.

THE first Parliament of Federated Australia, inaugurated by the Duke of Cornwall and York, writes an Australian correspondent, contains nearly all the most prominent politicians in Australia, and, at the same time, an unexpectedly large number of small men. Early in the campaign, a great many of what may be termed the second-grade public men, believing that a strong and lasting first Cabinet had been formed, and seeing little chance of preferment in Federal politics, determined to hold by the State Houses. It is now clear that in so doing some of them have missed an excellent opportunity. The broad fiscal issue, High v. Low Duties, was modified in every State by a warm admiration for the splendid work done in the Federal cause by such High Tariff leaders as Mr. Edmund Barton, Mr. Alfred Deakin, Mr. Charles Kingston, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, coupled with a sympathetic desire to give the first Federal Cabinet the fullest and fairest chance. In Queensland apart from the old duel, Labour v. Capital the question of black labour in the sugar plantation became pre-eminent, and absolutely dominated the Elections; while in Tasmania and West Australia the great and growing goldfields fought the old and long settled centres of population.

A curious contradiction is presented in a comparison of the results as between Victoria and New South Wales, on the one hand, and South Australia and Tasmania, on the other. It was thought that the enlargement of Constituencies would make it possible to put a specific question to the people free from the embarrassments of parish politics, and to secure also a better stamp of legislator. But in New South Wales and Victoria, and notably in the latter, it has resulted, in many instances, in the election of men who had repeatedly failed to win a seat in the smaller districts of the State Parliament, or who had been rejected at the last State Elections; while in South Australia, where the State was polled as one Constituency, and under the same suffrage for both Houses, and the fiscal issue was less free from complications, no definite verdict was secured. Another curious fact, illustrated in the case of Victoria, is that, while the lesser Constituencies of the House of Representatives elected by a large majority to stand by High Duties, three representatives of the Legislative Council—the Chamber more particularly identified with Low Duties—led by overwhelming majorities, with the State voting as one Constituency, though still under the broad suffrage—"one man, one vote." It is difficult to draw any direct inference from such confused returns—except the hopelessness of submitting a single issue to a country young in years and in politics. The one point clear is that all followers of Mr. Barton are not High Tariff men, and the probabilities indicate a Low or, at any rate, Moderate Tariff as the fiscal policy of Federated Australia.

During the long fight for Federation, the character and personality of the Leaders have become fairly well known throughout the Empire. It will be of greater interest here to speak of unknown men and unexpected results, and nowhere is there more scope for comment than in Victoria. The influence that one man may wield in the political affairs of a State is illustrated in the case of Mr. David Syme, proprietor of the "Age," the Democratic Melbourne newspaper. Mr. Syme is a strong, silent, self-contained man, who has taken no share in public life apart from the dominating one of dictator. For years he has been the King-maker and King-breaker of Victorian politics, and in this Election has exercised his power as few strong men would dare to use it. Three of his intimates are Mr. Simon-Fraser, Sir William Zeal, and Sir Malcolm M'Eachran, and for these known Conservatives and Freetraders he was able to command a Democratic and Protectionist vote, and to return them by tremendous majorities against the nominees of his own Party. Sir William Zeal is a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate, against Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, of South Australia. Sir Malcolm M'Eachran, who has been three times Mayor of Melbourne, enters Legislative life for the first time. He is a man of strong personality, of unquestioned courage, and a bold and vigorous speaker. Sir John Quick, representing Bendigo, promised at one time to make his mark in state politics; but reasons apart from public capacity hampered his progress, and he retired from public life for many years. He was one of the first to suggest the scheme by which Federation was eventually carried, gave it and earnest and honourable support and, elected without a position, re-enters the Chamber of representatives with an aspiration to become its first speaker. Amongst the new men the Presbyterian Church has its representative in the Rev. J. B. Ronald, for, while clergymen are excluded from the State Houses, they are eligible for the Federal Legislature. He is a Democratic militant preacher, who enjoys the unique distinction of being the only candidate in Victoria, who was able to defy the dictation of his Party in every form, and yet win by a thousand votes.

The second generation of Australian squatters is represented by Mr. Chester Manifold, who in England would rank as a young sporting squire. The owner of one of the finest estates in the rich Western district of Victoria, he has hitherto figured in public only as a dashing polo player, captain of the champion Australian team, and a breeder and owner of successful steeplechasers. Mr. Thomas Skene is another successful pastoralist, and an expert in the subtleties of fine wools. In the last Victorian State elections the pro-Boer element was summarily excised from politics. Amongst those who went down before the patriotic storm were Mr. H. B. Higgins, Mr. J. W. M'Cay, and Mr. Hume Cook. None of them went so far as an advocacy of the Boer cause; they merely opposed the despatch of Australian Contingents as being superfluous. In the light of later events all have recanted, repented, been forgiven, and elected to the Greater Chamber, Mr. M'Cay held the position of Minister of Education in the M'Lean Government when disaster overtook him. "There has been controversy," he used to say with some feeling, "as to the first Australian killed in the Boer War. I was the first." The lesson was severe but wholesome. So, also, in the case of Mr. Higgins, a cultured barrister, and leader of the Equity Bar. He has high political ideals of a Socialistic tendency but few of the better qualities of the Opportunist, and, as a leader of forlorn hopes at wrong seasons, has been declared a creamer and an "impossible."

Little Tasmania has contributed some new men and sharp contrasts. It would be hard to find two people more utterly unlike than Colonel Cyril Cameron, the dashing soldier who has won admiration all through Australia, and Mr. King O'Malley, an American life canvasser and wild and whirling orator. Colonel Cameron, as an officer of the 9th Lancer, was with Lord Roberts through the Afghan War and the famous march to Candahar. He led the Tasmanian troops in South Africa, and near Arundel, in a successful effort to save four guns and squadron of the Inniskillings who were being led into a trap, was wounded and captured. He fought to the end, though alone and surrounded by the enemy. When the Guards so brilliantly cut the line at Springfontein and seized the Boer trains, Colonel Cameron was found in one of the trucks, and after fine service was invalided home. His brother Mr. Norman Cameron, won a seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. O'Malley will probably occupy in the Federal Legislature the position he formerly held in South Australian politics—that of "show member" and public entertainer. He was invariably "put up" for the amusement of distinguished visitors, and has the gift of making a laughable speech on any subject. The surprise of the Tasmanian Elections was Mr. J. H. Keating, a young Launceston lawyer and sportsman, who came into politics for the first time, and headed the Senate poll.

The growing power of the West Australian goldfields was illustrated in the polling. For many years Sir John Forrest had occupied practically the position of an autocrat. He had behind him a well-disciplined and obedient Party, composed largely of representatives of the old settled interests of the coast towns.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Royal Party landed at Sydney to-day where their welcome quite equalled that extended to them at Melbourne and Brisbane.

THE OGADEN SOMALIS.

The Ogaden Somalis have expressed their willingness to pay a fine for the murder of Commissioner Jenner, but have asked for a month's extension of time, and this has been granted.

MINTING OF RUPEES AND HONKONG DOLLARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The striking off of the large stock of rupees ordered by Government is now nearly complete at the Bombay and Calcutta Mints and the minting of Hongkong Dollars will now be resumed at the usual rate. No further steps are being taken at present for commencing the coinage of Sovereigns in India.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON INDIAN PRODUCTS.

The final decision of the French Government regarding the introduction of threatened additional duties on tea, coffee and other Indian products, which, unless repealed, will come into force next month, have not as yet been communicated to the Government of India. The last information from Home upon the subject was to the effect that negotiations for their abandonment were proceeding.

AN UNUSUALLY DEFERRED MONSOON PREDICTED.

A very abnomal state of affairs continues in the weather conditions in Upper India, excessive pressure remaining alike over Assam, and Rajputana, though the temperature has risen everywhere and is now generally in excess; Jacobabad yesterday recording 119 degrees. A meteorological report states the conditions to-day to closely resemble those of this time last year, a season which, it will be remembered, was one of unusually deferred monsoons.

THE SIMLA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

JAKKO STAKES.

Imposter	1
Outfit	2
Jane	3

TRIAL STAKES.

Pencil	1
Subza	2
Lady Constance	3

CURZON PLATE.

Squint	1
Granite	2
Delos	3

ELYSIUM STAKES.

Belinda	1
Devonshire Cream	2
Dingo	3

POLO SCURRY.

Pencil	1
Ariel	2
Stone Cold	3

CLUB STAKES.

Granite	1
Salotri	2
Cancan	3

REPRESENTATION OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 27.

The Municipality of Surat has appointed delegates to vote at the forthcoming election for a representative of the Northern Division on the Legislative Council. The twelve delegates appointed are said to be all warm supporters of Mr. Ambalal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay, on the 25th instant, and also the same company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s ferry boat, Fairy Queen, left Suez for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuzger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

CONVICTS FOR THE ANDAMANS.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, Commander R. W. W. Gordon, which sailed yesterday for Port Blair, has taken only 170 male convicts and 16 females, the others having been rejected by the medical authorities. They are all from the Bombay Presidency including Sindh. They were collected from different parts and located in Thana jail and were kept under quarantine for ten days prior to their embarkation. They were brought to Bombay by local trains of the G. I. P. Railway; the female prisoners were the first to arrive at the Victoria Terminus which they reached at 10-25 a.m. local time. The males were railed down in two batches, of 85 each, the first arriving at 11-45 a.m., and the second at 1-55 p.m. They were medically examined by the Health Officer of the Port at the Ballard Pier and were sent on board the Dalhousie. Out of 170 male convicts, 43 are for various terms and the rest are transported for life. The females have all been sentenced to life transportation. The convicts are in charge of Deputy Jailor Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, Dr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas being in medical charge, with an escort of 50 men rank and file, under a native officer supplied by the 21st Bombay Infantry. The staff and escort will proceed to Rangoon by the Dalhousie after disembarking the convicts. They will then be transferred to the R. I. M. S. Mayo, for conveyance to Bombay. The Dalhousie will relieve the Mayo at Rangoon.

MESSRS. JAMES BUCHANAN AND CO., the whisky distillers and blenders, as sufferers from the law as to trade marks, urge all persons interested to do everything in their power to secure a second reading to the Bill to amend the laws relating to trade marks so that it may be referred to a select committee, when the subject may be thoroughly theashed out and fully discussed. Messrs. Buchanan declares it is no exaggeration to say that the procedure which at present prevails favours to an enormous extent foreign infringers and similarly handicaps the British manufacturer.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

THE BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The invaders under Kritzinger who made the dash southward of Zuurburg on the 24th captured a post of 41 Colonials near Maraisburg and had desultory fighting with Gorringe in the Stormberg hills before breaking southwards.

They were 55 miles north east of Cradock on the 26th, where they faced Scobell's Column. Their progress was interrupted at Bamboesberg by the swift movements of Gorringe.

The other columns of the invaders turned north east at Clote.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that the latest returns from the Columns gives 63 killed, 36 wounded, 267 prisoners and 83 surrenders.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

15th May.—Killed.—Lieut J. Alexander, South African Light Horse.

17th May.— Killed.— By explosion on railway, Major Heath, 3rd South Lancashires.

19th May.—Died of enteric.—Lieut Walton, 4th Royal Lancasters.

20th May—Died of fall from horse.— Lieut. Colonel Cedric Maxwell, Royal Engineers. Slightly wounded, Captain C. Lids, Prince Alfred's Guards.

21st May.—Wounded dangerously.—Captain E. Treffy. Slightly, Lieut A. Bowles, both of the Imperial Yeomanry. Dangerously, Lieut F. Nugent. Severely, Captain G. Gosling, both of the 4th Rifle Brigade.

23rd May.—Wounded severely—2nd Lieutenant Jones, 6th Dragoons.

The body of Lieutenant Coulson, 1st King's Own, Scottish Borderers, reported missing on the 18th, was subsequently found.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Penney, Royal Fusiliers from Quetta officiates as Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Robert Low, vice Major Stanton on leave.

Captain Gordon, Commandant, Aden Troops, proceeds on six months' sick leave Home.

The appointment of a man of the Native Cavalry in the escort of H. E. the Governor of Ceylon has received the sanction of the Government of India.

Lieutenant Cochrane, Quarter-Master, 4th Hussars, has died at Kamptee from sunstroke.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—MAY 28—Parker, Lieutenant, Bengal, Commissariat Transport Department, on leave from Bareilly.

Lash, Captain, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, from Deesa.

Young, Major, Bombay 19th Hussars, on leave from Deolaly.

DEPARTURES—MAY 28.—Marjoribanks, Lieutenant, Bombay 7th Pioneers, on tran fer to Quetta.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 18th instant there was moderate to light rain in the British districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak and in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Rewa Kantha. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	235,168	247,979
Dependants	31,768	34,524
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	70,185	74,390

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Belgaum 134, while in other districts they have increased as follows:—Ahmednagar, 5,080; Bijapur, 3,251; Sholapur, 2,855; Poona, 1,228; Amedabad, 876; Nasik, 769; Satara, 740; Panch Mahals, 345; Khandesh, 322; Broach, 125; Kaira, 6; and Dharwar.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor houses have increased in all districts except the Panch Mahals, Dharwar, Sholapur, Poona, Broach and Bijapur, which show decreases of 351, 130, 16, 16, 5 and 3, respectively. The following relief works were started during the week.

Ahmednagar.—Constructing Visapur Canal and constructing the Mahi-Jalgaon-Sholapur Frontier Road.

Khandesh.—Silt clearance of Khandbara Channel

Satara.—Constructing the additional length of Waste Weir, Nehr Tank.

Bijapur.—Sholapur-Hubli Road, 3rd Section.

One large work in Ahmednagar was closed. Ten small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, six in the Panch Mahals, three in Broach and two in Nasik.

The following additional allotment for takavi advances to assist cultivators to resume cultivation have been sanctioned:—Rs. 5,00,000 for Gujarat the districts, Rs. 2,50,000 for Khandesh, Rs. 5,000 for Nasik, Rs. 64,000 for Bijapur.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	1962	3051	5013
Bombay	264891	70215	335106
Central Provinces	...	631	631
Total British Provinces	266853	73897	340750
Native States.			
Rajputana States	..	223	223
Central India States	4138	721	4859
Hyderabad	12732	853	13585
Baroda	14392	6738	21130
Bombay Native States	26275	3046	29321
Total Native States	57537	11591	69128
Grand Total	324390	85488	409878

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	2114	3051	5165	+ 152
Bombay	279768	73479	353247	+ 18141
Central Provinces	..	769	769	+ 138
Total British Provinces	281882	77299	359181	+ 18131
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	223	222	..
Central India States	5650	62	5712	+ 843
Hyderabad	11370	2543	13913	+ 328
Baroda	17946	7703	25649	+ 4519
Bombay Native States	39026	2436	41462	+ 12141
Total Native States	73992	12967	86 05[illegible]	+ 17831
Grand Total	355874	90266	446140	+ 36262

IN the King's Bench Division Mr. H. W. Nicholls brought an action against the proprietors of the "Daily Graphic" and "Golden Penny." He took photographs of war scenes at Johannesburg and sold one to the defendants on the understanding that it was to appear in the "Daily Graphic" only. It appeared, however, in the "Golden Penny" also, and as the photograph was copyright, the plaintiff claimed a penalty on each copy of the latter publication sold. The circulation was stated to be 86,230, and damages amounting to that number of farthings (£89 16s. 5 1-2d.) were awarded.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

SERVICE PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

REVIVAL OF BEAU AUSTIN.

LONDON, MAY 10.

THERE is a sadness about this year's Academy, for which injudicious hanging cannot be held solely responsible. There is a reflected sense of sorrow still felt, of national and private loss still mourned, and in the chorus that voices this unmistakable sentiment the pictures dealing with the Services take no mean part. Mr. W. Wyllie, for instance, reminds us of February last, in "The Passing of a Great Queen," a naval composition full of a great and dignified beauty, whilst the echo of other losses is supplied by subjects from the sister Service. Certainly, if more reminders were required of war in general, and the South African War in particular, this year's Academy would provide them. It is not that the quantity of pictures dealing with this topic enforces attention, for, though there are many Service portraits, the actual number of campaign scenes is considerably less than usual; but what there are strike the sombre note with remarkable unanimity. Hitherto we have been accustomed to find a certain proportion of the pictures at Burlington House which deal with what may be termed the lighter side of military life. The colour, the pomp and pageantry of home service have been presented to us. We have been fed artistically on scenic mess dinners and the other amenities of socio-military existence. We have had the gay with the tragic, and even the tragic has generally had something of the gay. But this year the seriousness of artists like Messrs. W. B. Wollen and R. Caton Woodville is almost a menace, though it possibly accords quite well with the public spirit that has lately had so many realities to face. Pictorially, however, the work of both these men loses nothing. Mr. Wollen has chosen "The Imperial Light Horse at Waggon Hill" as his subject, and clothes this drama of January last year in an evening effect, with the khaki figures, living, wounded or dead, crouching, kneeling, lying amongst the shadowed boulders; whilst Mr. Woodville strikes a more reverential and not less human note in his representation of an open air communion service at "Lindley, Whit Sunday, 1900." Each work savours so strongly of the pitiless business of war on the veldt, that one is tempted to wonder whether there ever was or will be a softer and brighter side to any foreign campaign in any quarter of the globe.

Tragedy unalloyed—from a standpoint other than our own—overhangs the "Death of the Khalifa," by Mr. Andrew Gow, a fine conception with some weak points of execution. The Dervish line is defending its position under a starry sky; a gap in their ranks is paved with dead and wounded. The central figure, of course, is that of the Khalifa himself, who with body bent and arms thrown out in approved fashion falls backwards to the ground. Huddled against a skeleton tree in the foreground are two green standards. Presumably the line of fire on the horizon indicates the position of the enemy, though it might well be mistaken for the rendering of a burning village. In a word, fine drawing, and the elements of some real drama are the qualities that recommend this effort; on the other hand, the composition is distinctly formal for so realistic a subject, indiscriminate handling causes a certain appearance of flatness, and the principal incident is merely theatrical. Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch's work. "In Sight: Lord Dundonald's Dash on Ladysmith," is only akin to Mr. Gow's picture in that both recall the memory of a difficult and disagreeable task accomplished. We are inclined to regard the latter as the best military picture in the exhibition. The cavalry with their leader at their head, are galloping over the crest of a boulder-strewn hill towards us; the scene is radiant with early morning light, and the figures show vividly against the blue distance of the hill range which they have recently left. The drawing of horse and man bespeaks magnificent action, whilst the colour is pure and broadly handled. Those who recall the artist's "Horses Bathing" in last year's Academy will consider the latter work not one whit inferior in point of suggested movement, whilst for a more sympathetic insight into all nature and a greater personal interest it is undoubtedly superior. Mr. Seppings Wright has a fine naval picture, the "King's Ships," portraying a fleet of battleships at sea during the manoeuvres.

The Service portraits are many in number. Some are prominently placed, and amongst the best of these must be counted Mr. Arthur Cope's portrait of Admiral of the Fleet Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B., which hangs in the first gallery. Technically, this work follows all the older, and possibly better, traditions of the English school, and the crimson breast-band of the sister's Order, against the uniform's dull blue and gold, has a distinct decorative value of its own. From several others that are eminently painstaking it is difficult to select one more worthy than its fellows. Mr. Furse's obviously important work calls forth, we must admit, mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret. In this portrait of the late General Sir Charles Nairne the personality of the subject is almost lost in the amplitude of his surroundings; not even the great portrait of her late Majesty can compare with the the canvas for size. The General, who is on horseback and in khaki, figures as the centrepiece to a rugged landscape and is accompanied by an escort of Indian lancers. Mr. Furse has, further, introduced a sketchy gun team into the middle distance to remind us, may be, of Sir Charles's official connection with artillery, we can at any rate, discover no other reason for its being there, and it certainly does not help the unity of the whole composition, nor does it emphasise the presence of the General himself.

Though it has seen only some half-dozen performances in all, Beau Austin, revived by Mr. Tree at a charity matinee last week, is nothing less than one of the classics of the English stage. Ten years ago it was bludgeoned by stupid criticism; ten years hence (more or less) it will take an honourable place in the repertory of the coming English Theatre. Amid many faults and limitations, it has the one essential mark of the classic: it improves with keeping. Its radical fault, is its very starting-point. The history of the relation between George Austin and Dorothy Musgrave is flatly incredible. In the manner, if not in the very fact, of the alleged betrayal, the authors libel their hero and heroine. But it is a sound principle of stagecraft that an improbable postulate, preliminary to the action, is of far less importance than an improbability occurring in the course of the action itself. And it is precisely the characteristic of the classic that it has vitality enough to live down its defects, which seem less and less jarring every time we return to it. It is inconceivable that the music of these phrases, the clear-cut simplicity and strength of these scenes, should not attract intelligent actors and actresses, and find appreciative audiences, for many a day to come. This is not a thing of the hour, the year, or the decade. It is a thing that can wait. Though it deals with a modish period, there is nothing modish or ephemeral about it—nothing that springs from or appeals to a passing fashion. It is pure drama in pure English. Not great drama—that is a totally different matter. Stevenson would have been—Mr. Healey would be—the first to laugh at such a pretension. It is a thing thrown off almost in sport—a holiday task set themselves by two friends, during an interval in their serious avocations. But as the two friends happened to be men of genius, a little work of genius was the result—a trifle compared with the great things of dramatic literature, but a trifle of enduring vitality and beauty. Mr. Tree's Beau Austin, like the play, improved with keeping. It is far more rounded, polished, plausible, authoritative than it was. Dorothy Musgrave never came quite within the limits of Mrs. Tree's personality. It is not one of the parts in which she appears to advantage. Mr. Fred Terry seemed to me to have improved as John Fenwick: there was cleverness in Mr. H. B. Warner's Anthony Musgrave and nothing could be more admirable than Mr. Kemble's Menteith. It is pleasant to think that the name of Kemble, so long illustrious in our theatrical annals, is still worthily represented on the stage of the twentieth century.

There are amusing details in A Woman in the Case, the new "light comedy" by Messrs. G. R. Sims and Leonard Merrick at the Court Theatre. Indeed the original idea as developed in the first act, is really ingenious and brings the act to a successful conclusion. Unfortunately the authors have not been content to stick to the original idea and wring from it all its possibilities of effect. In the second and third acts, instead of carrying the intrigue steadily forward, they let it meander along rather purposelessly. The main theme—the husband's anxiety to learn the conclusion of his wife's adventure at the masked ball—is almost entirely lost sight of. The interest is shifted from the husband's retrospective alarm to the wife's jealousy, worked up through a series of excessively elaborate and artificial complications. The general design, in short, is lost in a mass of rather understanding detail. The authors have failed in constructive faculty—for the ingenuity they show in carrying on the action from moment to moment is a totally different affair. The excellent acting of Mr. Frederick Kerr, Miss Gertrude Kingstone, Mr. W. H. Denny, and Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis not only carried the play through, but secured it a favourable reception. It may serve its turn well enough; but Messrs. Kerr and Brickwell have certainly made an unambitious start in their managerial career.

May 23, according to present arrangements, will see the production at the Royalty of Echegaray's "Mariana," Mr. James M. Graham being responsible for the English translation. "Mariana" will not be absolutely new to London, as it was given at a few matinees four years ago at the Court. Mrs. Campbell has been singularly fortunate hitherto in her productions of plays by Continental dramatists. "Magda," perhaps the finest piece of emotional acting she has given us pace "Mrs. Tanqueray," she owed to Sudermann, "The Fantasticks," given with a good deal of success at a series of matinees at the Royalty last season, was by Rostand, Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande," as we have seen, is to be revived for the fourth or fifth time at the end of the week, while "The Sacrament or Judas," by Tiercelin, produced three or four years ago at the Prince of Wales's, provided her with a part which she played with singular restraint and beauty, though of course the honours of the performance as a whole belonged rather to Mr. Forbes Robertson. When you add to this that Mrs. Campbell is supposed at one time to have meditated the production of a play by Bjorson this season you feel that the Royalty Theatre bids fair to become the home of the Continental dramatist of the modern school in London. Nor do these by any means exhaust the list of Mrs. Campbell's performances in what may be termed "imported" drama, for she has played in "For the Crown" (Coppee) at the Lyceum and in Ibsen's "Little Eyolf."

The "Fortnightly" has lately shown a wise tendency to devote some of its space to drama. At the end of last year it printed Mr. J. M. Barrie's play, "The Wedding Guest," as a supplement, and this month it gives us a translation of Bjornson's "Laboremus." Besides this the May number contains an article entitled "Towards a National Theatre" in which Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, once more pleads for an endowed playhouse for the production of new English plays and the revival of old English masterpieces. His pleading is both eloquent and earnest. He points out that a National Theatre would not only be a help to the aspiring dramatist (which he sadly needs) but a training school for the English actor (which he needs even more sadly). There is no doubt that costly mounting and the long runs which this implies, together with the system of actor-management, are in a fair way to kill both acting and play-writing among us. The playwright nowadays must do two things. Firstly he must write a play with a part which will "fit" some one manager or manageress, taking care that that part shall be more prominent than any other and building all the rest of his drama round it. Secondly, he must find a subject and devise a treatment for that subject which shall appeal to a wide public and fill stalls, pit and gallery for, say, two hundred nights. A pleasant task for the dramatist!

Let us consider for a moment what this means. It means that the "new" author is greatly restricted as to his plots, for only plots with happy endings, sentimental subjects, and "strong" situations will appear to managers to have any certainty of prolonged popularity. Of course harrowing plays, or purely frivolous plays or satirical plays may have a success. But the manager, whose one idea is to find a play which will "run," will hardly choose original work of this class. He will prefer something on "safe" lines, something of the kind which has been enormously popular in the past and may be popular again. Indeed, he dares not choose otherwise. The stakes are too high. If his new production does not "run," no amount of mere applause from the critical will console him for his heavy financial loss. If he could produce a play as the publisher produces a novel, at a risk of fifty or sixty pounds, he would be more adventurous. But to mount and dress a play nowadays costs hundreds or even thousands of pounds, and managers cannot afford to lose such sums for their backers. When the dramatist in addition to being hampered as to plot and incidents by necessities of this kind, is further hampered by the necessity of "fitting" an actor-manager with a part, and seeing that no other part approaches it in prominence it is not wonderful that English novelists with an artistic reputation to lose do not readily attempt to become dramatists. The rewards of successful play writing are great, no, doubt, but the concessions which the new play-wright must make in order to get his play acted, so much greater that an artist with a conscience or a temper may well decline to make them.

Therefore, as Mr. Fife says, and as many another man has said before him, if we are to have a flourishing English drama, and if we are to have men of intelligence, and of high artistic aim writing for the stage, we must have an endowed theatre where there are no long runs, and where there is no actor-manager whose part must dwarf all the rest of his cast. And if we are to have any good English acting we must have an endowed or at least a repertory theatre. Long runs are killing acting in London as surely as they are killing drama, and the only satisfactory schools for our younger actors in England at present are to be found in the stock travelling companies. From the actor's standpoint Mr. Benson's is preeminent among these. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Benson are actors of the first rank, but for all-round intelligence of interpretation there is no company playing in our West-end theatres which can touch their company. Constant change of programme is absolutely essential to the production of good actors. And there is no West-ende theatre in London at present where constant change of programme is regarded as anything but an unmitigated evil. For the actor, therefore, as for the author, a repertory theatre is imperatively required in London, and if it cannot be started without an endowment it should be endowed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheeler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Anderson Lieut
Ali Khan Mr K
Ali Khan Mr S
Burrows Mr R A
Becham Mrs
Budd Mrs and child
Benson Mr
Browne Major
Brady Miss M
Clarkson Mrs J
Church Mr L
Campbell Mr I
Cox Mr T
Dixon Capt G
Dewar Mr and Mrs
Disney Mr G
Fagan Mrs H F
Ford Major
Head Capt
Horne Capt
Hunter Mr W B
Henderson Miss A
Harcourt Mr G
Jackson Mr and Mrs
Kidd Mr and Mrs
Keilner Mr
Lambert Lieut-Col
Mercer Col C A
Mullaly Mrs A
Muller Mr
McKay Mr
Meade Col and Mrs
Miles Mr H
Muir Mr A
O'Donnell Mr
Proudfoot Mrs and Miss
Pennington Mr and Mrs
Richards Lieut W
Raper Mr and Mrs and infant
Reynolds Mr W G
Scott Mr P
Sandys Capt
Solomon Mr H
Small Miss
Sharp Mr H
Strachan Major E
Trevor Major
Williamson Mr
Weir Mr J
Wilcox Miss
Williams Mr

THE new White Star liner Celtic 21,000 tons, is reported to have been chartered by Mr. F. C. Clark, representing the Great Western and Great Northern Railways of the United States, for a seventy-four days' Mediterranean pleasure cruise for New York, beginning in February, 1902. Visits will be paid to Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Riviera, and Liverpool.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

R. A. COLABA vs. WARWICK REGT.

These teams met on the Oval yesterday evening the game being witnessed by a large number of people. The game was of a very uninteresting character, and neither side showed any combination. From the start the gunners pressed and Simmonds conceded a corner, but lost the advantage through giving "sticks." Midfield play ensued, and many openings by Munt and Sandford were spoiled through wild hitting. Cummins saved several times smartly from Green, who showed the best form for the Warwicks. The ball was taken up the left wing and Twyman centred but O'Neil spot wide. The R. A. men still pressed, but through the energies of Simmonds and Yardley, who kept goal, no score was registered, and half time arrived. On restarting the Warwicks showed prominently, the right wing in particular, but Wood and Slade were very safe. Twyman started the ball towards the Warwick goal, and a score seemed imminent, but Yardley saved the position. The subsequent play was wild and erratic on both sides, all the players indulging in long hits instead of taking the ball with method into the circle. The whistle ultimately sounded with no score, but on extra time being played, the gunners managed to score through Noble.

The teams were as follows:—

WARWICK REGIMENT TEAM.—Pte. Yardley, Goal; Pte. Simmonds and Pte. Bryan, Backs; Pte Campbell, Pte. Robins and Pte. Pinches, Halfbacks; Pte. Palmer, Pte. Bowley, Pte. Green Pte. Smith and Pte. Andrew Forwards;

ROYAL ARTILLERY TEAM.—Gr. Hill, Goal; Major. Cummings and Gr. Wood, Backs; Gr. Pearce Gr. Twyman and Gr. Slade, Halfbacks; Gr. Munt, Lt. Sandford, Br. Noble, Gr. O'Neil and Lt. Fitzgerald, Forwards.

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY vs. 13TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

On the Cooperage yesterday evening these teams met in the second round of the competition. The attendance of onlookers was very poor, the game on the Oval being the greater attraction for the spectators. The Marine Battalion winning the toss decided to defend the Band Stand goal but began to attack directly after the start. The 13th quickly cleared and for a very brief spell play was even. Then the 21st came up smartly in front of goal and getting past the defence scored within five minutes of the start. Shortly after the resumption the 13th travelled down and Senchi Khan looked like scoring but his stroke was tame and the ball went by. Thereafter the Marine Battalion visited the opposite goal and had an opening but the shot struck the upright and the 13th cleared. Carrying the ball along they in turn had another chance but again failed to reach the net. As the ball passed over the goal line the whistle blew for an infringement and it was brought back to the 13th's half. Nevertheless they came again but the 21st cleared the danger immediately and Daldy carried it along well but ran the ball over the line. The 21st maintained the attack, play continuing in the neighbourhood of the 13th goal with but slight intervals for some time. The 13th, however, defended well and the pressure was ultimately relieved by the ball being sent into touch. Subsequently from a bully the 13th got away to their opponents' end but though they kept up the attack for some time they were unable to secore. As the 21st cleared their lines the whistle went for half time with the score in their favour by a goal to nil.

Restarting, play was at the beginning pretty even and then the Marine Battalion took up the attack. They had an opening, which resulted in a fruitless corner. The game became fast and after a brief visit to the 21st goal play was again at the 13th's end. A penalty was given against the latter but a score was cleverly averted and they rapidly travelled to the other end. Here Daldy checked and in turn carried the ball along and had hard lines in not scoring, the ball travelling too far before be could give the final stroke. Thereafter the 13th playing up strongly had a spell of attacking, severely testing the 21st's defence. The pressure was successfully resisted and then Glynton smartly relieved with a fine effort, bringing the ball prettily along the touch line well into the opposite half where it ran into touch as time was sounded. Both sides had tried hard to score in the second half without success and the game ended.

21st Bombay Infantry,	1 Goal.
13th Bombay Infantry,	nil.

The following were the teams:—

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.—Major Jenney, Goal; Govind (1) Govind (2) Backs; Lt. Glynton, Sher Khan, and Babrak, Halfbacks, Lt. Daldy, Shaik Ebrahim Gennak, Sonmeter, and Pandnak, Forwards.

13TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.—Fifer David Aide, Goal; Lt. Ross, Pte. Mauladad, Khan, Backs; Hav. Kasim Alishah, Cap. Bolton, and Pte., Muhammad Ali, Halfbacks; Pte. Mahitab Khan Naik Mauladad Khan, Capt. Lash, Pte. Nawab Khan and Pte. Senchi Khan, Forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The games to be played this evening are K. Shropshire Light Infantry vs. Cathedral Old Boys on the Oval and H. M. S. Magdala vs. Connaught Rangers on the Cooperage.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND INDIAN CRICKET.

IN my notes on the above subject in yesterday's issue I omitted the names of H. R. Lee and P. A. Turner. H. R. Lee, of the 20th Hussars, was in the Eton XI of 1892, and had a batting average of 9·54. He is stationed at Mhow but has not played much cricket in India. P. A. Turner, of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, who is now stationed at Rangoon, was in the Cheltenham XI's of 1885-86-87, his batting average those years being 16·1, 6·9 and 43·0. He was one of the best bats in the Madras Presidency two years ago, when stationed at Bangalore and has several centuries to his credit in Indian cricket.

Among the great players in India who were either not at any of the large public schools or were not in the XI are the following:—W. Troup (N. W. P.); W. E. Moran (Calcutta C. C.); H. Cheetham (Bombay); S. D. Pears (Madras); Captain S. Rose (Gurkha Brigade); Major Reay (N. W. P.); A. Edgington (Ootacamund); Captain C. H. Hutchinson (Rawalpindi); H. Reynolds (Calcutta C. C.); R. S. Gordon (Bangalore); E. B. Mathew Lannowe (Punjab); A. P. Symonds (Madras); A. C. Norman (Oxfordshire L. I.); Major E. J. Lamb (Bombay); E. W. Collin (Calcutta C. C.); P. Whetham (Punjab); Captain H. G. Stainforth (Punjab); Rev. H. W. Lewis (Simla); C. H. Browning (Jubbulpore) Captain C. Smyth (Simla); M. E. Dopping-Hepenetal (Gurkha Brigade); Lord Suffolk (Simla); J. H. Hechle (Calcutta C. C.); E. F. Cresswell (N. W. P.): C. A. Currie (Behar Wanderers): the brothers C. and W. Marsham (Behar Wanderers); and C. J. S. Hughes, R. N. (Bombay)

R.

FAMOUS FOOTBALL PLAYERS IN INDIA.

THE number of famous football players in India at the present time is, though not large, worth noting. Among Rugger exponents are: P. R. Cadell (Oxford Blue); C. R. Cleveland (Oxford Blue); M. Reid (Scottish International); A. Newton (Scottish International); A. Walpole (Irish International); A. B. Fforde (Cambridge Blue and English International); D. J. McFarlane (Scottish International); C. G. Ames (Blackheath); L. M. Crump (Cambridge Blue); and M. R. Jardine (Oxford Blue). The most famous soccer players are: C. L. Alexander (Cambridge Blue); H. D. Watson (Oxford Blue); E. H. Bray (Cambridge Blue) and A. R. Hignell.

R.

THE barque Blodwin arrived at Portsmouth on May 16th from Norway, and reported that her master, Thomas Jones, was killed. The Blodwin collided with a French fishing smack in the Channel, and was badly damaged. Jones, thinking she was foundering, tried to jump aboard the Frenchman, and fell into the sea. He was found afterwards clinging to a spar, but was then dead.

THE NUSHKI-SEISTAN ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my last letter I now send you a copy of the latest Summer Time Table of trains running from Ashkabad to Krasnovoisk (Caspian Sea) on the Trans-Caspian Railway. If you would do me the favour of publishing it in your columns, it would doubtless be found useful to travellers who contemplate going home from India by the new overland route. A good many officers have already applied to me for information about the route. Nearly all enquire about its cheapness as compared with the sea route to England. It is difficult to answer this question as so much depends on the style in which an officer travels, the number of servants he takes with him, the amount of his baggage and tents and the number of stoppages he makes en route for sight-seeing. I can only quote my own experience. The journey home by this route last year cost me about one-half of what it cost me to return to India by P. and O. 1st class. I believe it could be done cheaper. I would take this opportunity of asking intending enquirers to kindly address their letters "via Quetta" and not to allow "Persia" to appear on the envelope. In the latter case, letters invariably go to Bombay, Bushire, Teheran, Meshad and back to Seistan, taking three months to reach me. From Quetta the post takes on an average 13 to 14 days to reach Seistan.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. E. BENN, Major.

H. B. M. Consulate, Seistan, 8th May.

TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURE DAILY.

From Tasakent	5 p.m.	Arrive 3-0 p.m.	
" Oshkar	1-30 a.m.	" 7-12 a.m.	
" Samarcand	5-58 a.m.	" 3-29 a.m.	(wait 20 min.)
" Boknara	2-20 p.m.	" 5-34 p.m.	(")
" Charjoi	7-38 p.m.	" 12-19 p.m.	(" 30 min.)
" Merv	4-1 a.m.	" 4-15 a.m.	(" 20 min.)
" Ashkabad	3-12 p.m.	" 4-49 p.m.	(" 37 min.)
" Kizilarvat	9-54 p.m.	" 9-37 a.m.	

Arrive Krasnovoisk. 9-0 a.m. Leave 9-30 p.m.

Steamers from Krasnovodsk to Baku daily 12 noon.

Steamers from Baku to Krasnovodsk daily 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Thursday, at 3 p.m.:—

I.—Questions asked by honourable members:—

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Saripad Anant Chhatre,

By the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

By the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola;

By the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1 Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 551, dated the 21st March 1901—returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Govenor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act. 1898.

2 Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 539, dated the—March 1901—returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

3 Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 628, dated the 28th March 1900—returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

4 Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 727, dated the 25th April 1901—returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

5. Information referred to in the first sentence of the reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1900.

6. Reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1901.

7. Reply to question No. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1901.

8. Replies to questions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1900.

9. Letter from the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust No. P.T.—1064, dated the 6th March 1901, with accompaniment, regarding Bill No. III of 1900: a Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1885.

III.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—*First Reading.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A DESTRUCTIVE and rapidly spreading fire burst out on Monday night at eleven o'clock in a coir-rope godown in Dongri street belonging to one Gornhandas Nagji Moolji. The smoke was first seen issuing from the godown by a passer by. An alarm was immediately raised, and all the Municipal fire engines soon arrived at the spot. In spite of the valuable services rendered by the firemen, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a short time nearly the whole of the warehouse was enveloped in flames. Besides coir-ropes there were also stored in the godown pepper, cardamum and other spices. The fire was got under at half past two this morning. Much damage was done by heat, smoke water and breakage, and it is estimated that Rs. 30,000 worth of property was destroyed. A serious accident occurred to a fireman, named Shaik Haroon, who was attached to the Gowalia Tank engine. While assisting in extinguishing the flames, he was overcome by the smoke. He was soon removed to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT MANILA.

THE hired transport Manila, Captain R. L. Haddock, which brought the Boer prisoners, from South Africa, sails to-day with the escort on board, consisting of 10 officers, 108 non-commissioned officers and men. She also takes 4 officers, one lady, 11 men rank and file, 3 women, and 6 children. The Revd DeWet, who accompanied the Boer prisoners also returns by the Manila. The names of the passengers are as follows:—

Capt H G N de Berry, 2nd H L Infy
Capt McClentoch, A P O Corps
Capt S R Pike, A O Dept
Lieut J J B Cross, 59 Co I Yeomanry
Lieut T E Pilkington, 77 I Yeomanry
Lieut I M C Scott, 6th R Warwicks
Lieut W L White, 4th Yorkshire Regt
Lieut P Ryan, Q R Vol
Lieut G F Hastings, 4th Lanc Regt
Lieut F W E Johnson, 2nd R I Fusiliers
Rev Dewet, Boer Chaplain
Capt Power, Rifle Bde
Capt Hall, 1st Middlesex Regt
Lieut McLean, E York Regt
Lieut A Vere Smith, N B Rifles
Wife of Capt Stuart, 4th Dragoon Guards

THE CITY THE MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	5	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	6	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	6	3	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total	29	18	142
Total plague deaths to date	95,985	80,179	
Same date last year	28	26	182

THE FAR EAST.

FRONTIER FIGHTS IN TONKIN.

AGGRESSIVE CHINESE.—FRENCH OFFICER WOUNDED.

A CAOBANG correspondent writes on April 24:—I have to report a very serious affair here, the frontier having been invaded by bands of Chinese numbering, according to some reports, 12,000 men in all, and, according to other reports, from 7,000 to 8,000.

All the Europeans in the district have received orders to retire. A detachment of the foreign legion, 50 men, arrived on Sunday morning at Nguyen Minn and was pushed on hurriedly to Bo-gai on the frontier. Colonel Riou went at the same time to the frontier, near Marshal Sou, who has been totally defeated by the Chinese, bands collected in the neighbourhood.

In place of going by the original route, Colonel Riou went direct to Soc-giang and all the small posts having been warned prepared for defence by throwing up earthworks. On the night of 22nd April, a Chinese force marched on Cao-bang. They first attacked the post of Nuoc-hai about twelve kilometres from the town. The action was very lively. Captain Foret, of the foreign legion, was wounded, and one man killed and another wounded. After trying to carry the positon three itimes, the Chinese were repulsed, and sought cover at some distance. The conduct of the defence was most heroic.

It was then learned that Colonel Riou, who had only fifteen mounted men in his escort, had been intercepted, and was cut off from succour.

Last night, at half-past eight o'clock, when all was quiet, a sudden fusilade was opened on Cao-bang from a range of two kilometres. Firing was kept up without cessation. The alarm was sounded. The garrison turned out at once, and occupied every piece of rising ground in the neighbourhood. Ten minutes later, the enemy opened with a big gun, and we knew that the town was in a state of siege. The enemy's fire was returned with interest, and an attempt was made to get to close quarters, but the Chinese retreated.

There had been fourteen pirates killed in the affair at Nuoc-hai, and from documents found on the bodies we learned that they passed as Chinese coolies, each having his permit from the French Consul at Lungchow, properly signed and in order, to act as porters or carrying coolies. It is a common practice with the Celestials when they wish to cross the frontier into French territory to go to the Consuls, stating they are carrying coolies, and so obtain permits.

It is believed that the Chinese lost heavily in the unsuccessful attack upon Nuoc-hai as the native always endeavours to carry off his killed and wounded. It is supposed they have gone this morning in the direction of Pak Loc, where our troops follow them.

Everyone is in a very anxious state here. Even assuming that the first rumour that the Chinese are 12,000 strong is an exaggeration, the force must be a strong one—probably 7,000 to 8,000 men. Fortunately, they do not have supplies and can get very little in the country, so that they cannot hold together for any length of time. All the natives living in the invaded district have withdrawn, carrying off all they possess. It is heartbreaking to see this exodus after a period of tranquillity which had brought prosperity to the country.

Strict orders have been issued placing us on the "qui vive." It is feared that the pirates will pass over to Song-giang. Unfortunately, we do not know exactly where they are, as our troops are not in touch with them.

DAPCAU, APRIL 27.

Great excitement prevailed here last night about eight o'clock. Messrs. Daude and Capedeville, gendarmes, accompanied by some native auxiliaries, were making a patrol of the outskirts of the village of Tuong-tien, situated on the right bank of the Song-Cau, when they were fired upon four times. Messrs. Daude and Capedeville drew their revolvers and fired at hazard into the darkness, without being able to make out who were their assailants. This done, the head of the patrol got his men together. No one was struck, but a native militiaman, named Nguyen-van-Hoa, had disappeared. The militia were called out by M. Lambert, who, accompanied by M. Martin, the principal guard, commenced to beat the surrounding country and the opposite side of the river, but without locating the perpetrators of the outrage. At one o'clock in the morning, about 100 metres from the spot where the attack was made, they found the body of the missing militiaman. He was shot through the body and his hand was slashed. He was still alive, but in spite of all the efforts of Dr. Siquo, he died two hours later, without being able to give any information.

This morning, on the scene of the affair, a Lebel rifle-ball was found, and the ramrod of a Tonkinese carbine.—"Le Courrier d'Haiphong."

ANOTHER VERSION.

L'Avenir du Tonkin, of the 30th April, publishes the following:—

For several days, rumours have been current of troubles near Langson and Caobang, and fears are entertained of a general uprising.

As a matter of fact, the affair has been exaggerated. A band of five hundred rebel Chinese, belonging to several organisations, but chiefly Triads, pursued by Marshal Sou, first entered Tonkin near Bao-lac. After an engagement with a small garrison at Langsam, which eventually retired, the rebels re-crossed the frontier to Chinese territory.

Several days later, the same gang made a fresh incursion into French territory passing from Kwangsi into Yunnan. They encountered a detachment of tirailleurs at Gocyung. In that engagement, the French lost five tirailleurs killed, and a sergeant was slightly wounded.

Returning a third time into French territory, the Chinese advanced, towards Caobang, encountering at Nuoc-hai, about sixteen kilometres north of Caobang, a company of the foreign legion which had been sent to reinforce this latter post. A stiff fight ensued, and the Chinese retired, leaving thirty-three dead on the field. On our side, a soldier was killed and Lieut. Fez very slightly wounded.

After this engagement, the Chinese retired to the mountainous region of Khankan, still in French territory. The garrisons in this district have been reinforced, and measures are being taken to dislodge the invaders and force them back into China.

Our Tonkin contemporary adds that this affair only tends to show how necessary it is to maintain a strong force along the Tonkin frontier to keep in order and repel the Chinese robbers whom the local Chinese government is powerless to suppress. Under the 22nd Article of the Treaty between France and China, both countries are pledged to keep a military force on their respective frontiers strong enough to cope with the disturbing element. Marshal Sou, according to last reports, had gone down to the frontier to meet the French military representative from Cao-bang to devise measures for breaking up the piratical bands.

HONGKONG, May 9.

Tonkin contemporaries down to the 4th instant give further details of the invasion of French territory by large bands of armed Chinese. The Chinese seemed to have collected mainly in Kwangsi, near Pese on the West River. Marshal Sou, the Chinese military official on the frontier, has been pursuing these bands, with the result that they sought a fresh field for their operations in Tonkin. They are well armed apparently with a large stock of ammunition, but there is no evidence that they are operating on a concerted plan or that they are under a capable leader. Several small French military posts have been assailed, including Namquat on the new line of railway. Here a lieutenant was wounded, five tirailleurs killed and several wounded and a European sergeant taken prisoner. *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* takes a serious view of the situation, and estimates that there cannot be less than 4,000 banditti actually in Tonkin, and of this number at least a thousand are Chinese regular soldiers. This force is being constantly added to owing to the steady infiltration of Chinese from the neighbouring Province. Considering that dols. 200,000 have been paid to Marshal Sou to insure the tranquillity of the frontier, apparently without good result, our contemporary very properly points out how difficult it is to satisfy the mandarinic appetite, protests against the policy of substituting native levies for European troops along the frontier posts, and suggests the establishment of a large camp of European soldiers at Caobang whence it would be able to move out against any invaders at a moment's notice.

Marshal Sou went down to Ko-pan, and held a conference with the French commandant of the district regarding the steps to be taken to put down the piratical bands. *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* ridicules M. Doumer's schemes for carrying French influence into Yunnan, and advocates the despatch of troops to Lungchow, maintaining that Kwangsi is worth ten Yunnans!

From the various messages sent to the Tonkin newspapers, it would appear that a large number of French soldiers have been killed or wounded, including several officers. Troops are concentrating on the frontier, and it may be that, on the invitation of their friend Marshal Sou (perhaps without the French will cross the border to quell the pirates.

BRIGANDAGE NEAR TIENTSIN.

BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* wrote on the 29th April:—Brigandage no longer hides a diminished head but is waxing strong in the northern part of the province, and during the last week there have been one or two quite big affairs between the foreign troops and the 'matsei' or mounted robbers of Fengtien. These are the Chinese Rob Roys of our day, outlaws and rustic blackguards who diversify the tedium of tillage by occasionally having a mounted meet to harry a big village or a small township and to carry off a wealthy yeoman and hold him for ransom. For years they have been very active up beyond Kinchou, some eighty or a hundred miles outside of the Wall, but recently they have ventured to show themselves inside. Major Browning of the 4th P. I., last week led out sixty rifles against them and met them in an entrenched village about thirty miles on this side of Shanhaikuan, near Funinghsien. The Major with a small party went round to take them on flank, but the enemy had scouted better than our folk; they opened a hot fire on all sides, dropped Lieut. Stirling with the main body and killed the Major as he was running across the open. One sepoy was shot dead at the same time and two grievously wounded. Later on, these men were reinforced by French and Japanese, and the village was rushed with a very heavy loss (over forty killed) to the brigands. Large forces were then sent out from Shanhaikuan, and the country scoured in all directions. The most significant feature of this raid by the brigands is that they dared to come down on the lines of communication of the Allies and were so far south of Shanhaikuan (30 miles). A year ago, they would never have dreamed of such temerity.

THE McLEAVY BROWN AFFAIR.

COREAN GOVERNMENT OBDURATE.

A Yokohama Correspondent, on May 4th, says:—The Corean Government is adopting a strong attitude with regard to the McLeavy Brown affair. Mr. McLeavy Brown has been given notice to quit his house (over which the trouble arose) and also to relinquish the control of the Customs.

Mr. Gubbins, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs, is taking active steps to protect British interests.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The Collector of a district not only collects land revenue but administers the Government by supervising the Police, Medical, Abkari and Educational Departments and by trying important criminal cases. Thus he is practically the Executive Revenue Officer of a district and not a simple Collector. Besides he is District Registrar and President of the District Local Board and has to supervise the works of all Taluka Municipalities. The Chief Revenue Officer of a district, who is thus required to perform several administrative functions, is clearly entitled to a more fitting and more honourable designation. The duties of a Collector are too numerous. He collects the revenue of a district and sees that it is regularly and diligently collected by Mamlatdars and Mahalkaries, sees that farmers and land owners are not unnecessarily harassed or humiliated. While on tour in a district he sets up his camp in a large village or taluka town and every morning visits the surrounding villages to inspect and estimate crops in the fields. He also inspects schools, dispensaries, liquor shops and observes the sanitation of villages, and supervises Police arrangements. As a First Class Magistrate he tries criminal cases. An Assistant or a Deputy Collector does similar works but on a smaller scale. A Collector and his Assistant might be empowered to visit taluka as well as village Post Offices to see that the public are not inconvenienced and that working hours are properly regulated. It sometimes so happens that a Collector or his Assistant sanctions the prosecution of an offender in the Court of a Magistrate who is generally a Mamlatdar or a Mahalkari. The trying Magistrate, the subordinate of the Collector, may be tempted to convict an accused person on insufficient evidence if he thinks it will please his superior. Of course a Collector or his Assistant is not responsible if injustice should thus be done in criminal cases. A Collector being the highest officer of a district and his Assistant or Deputy of a sub-division may retain Magisterial powers to ensure safe and prompt revenue collections they might be relieved of the delicate and responsible work of trying criminal cases in order to spare time to pay still more attention to purely Revenue, Municipal and Local Board affairs. Turning to a subordinate Revenue officer, that is a Mamlatdar of a Mahalkari, allow me to say that he is so overladen with Magisterial, Local Board and Municipal and miscellaneous works that he can hardly pay undivided attention to the revenue work for which he is held specially responsible. With so much to do he cannot encamp or live at villages for a sufficiently long time to ensure proper and timely revenue collections. He has simply to depend upon a talati, who is not always free from suspicion regarding his methods of receiving and crediting Government dues. It is essential that a Mamlatdar or a Mahalkari through the year should pass much of his time in villages to instruct and advise farmers in improving cultivation. At the harvest, when crops are ready, he should be on the spot to receive land revenue. Instead of doing this he is obliged to pay a flying visit to a village and to hurriedly return to a taluka town to conduct a criminal case or attend Local Board or Municipal Meeting. He is loaded with the work of dispensary and school visiting, examining and managing their finances and inspecting village sanitation, &c. He can hardly sleep at night owing to anxiety and fatigue. Besides he has, it is said, too much writing work to do in English and the vernacular with an insufficient staff of assistants. Yet he is entrusted with the delicate task of delivering judgments in criminal cases. Having so much concern with the people of a taluka in matters Municipal, Local Board and Revenue and he can hardly keep an unprejudiced mind to perform his duties. It is said by some that if Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris are deprived of Magisterial powers the Government land revenue will suffer but this is a mistake. They should be relieved of trying criminal cases that do not concern the land revenue of the Government.

My suggestions may be summarised as follows:—

1 A Collector to be designated Executive Revenue Collector or a Chief Executive Revenue Collector.

2 A Revenue Commissioner to be called an Executive Revenue Commissioner.

3 An Assistant or a Deputy Collector to be named an Executive Assistant or Deputy Collector.

4 A collector may only retain the powers of a First Class Magistrate as a mark of honour.

6. An Assistant or a Deputy Collector, owing to too much pressure of sub-divisional Revenue work might be relieved of Magisterial duties but retain powers for Collecting land revenue.

7. A Mamlatdar, a Mahalkari and an Avalkarkoon might be relieved of Magisterial powers and duties in connection with liquor shops, schools, dispensaries and village sanitation. Further they might be relieved of some of the Municipal and local Board works. But they may be given powers to ensure regular land revenue collections.

If the above changes be made a Mamlatdar and a Mahalkari will have to be very sharp about their legitimate departmental work of collecting land revenue, disposing of tumars, visiting villages and staying there for a reasonable time. If my suggestions commend themselves to the Honourable Revenue Councillors of the Bombay Government, I hope their Honours will kindly move the Government to adopt these changes in the most important and paying department of the State. I submit my views intending neither to please nor displease any officer of the Revenue Department.—

YOURS, &c.,
AN OBSERVER.

COUNCIL ELECTION OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—With regard to the burning question of a seat in the local Legislative Council representing the Municipalities in the Northern Division, it is certain that Dewan Bahadur Ambalal, has made up his mind not to withdraw his candidature. The present is a juncture when public duty should prevail as against simply personal gratification or ambition. The problem of the Gujarat Revenue Inquiry which has already been carried through so many stages by the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh at a heavy sacrifice both of money, time and health should not be left half solved. Its solution should be watched in Council by the head which has so long studied it. It is urged by some that the public career of Mr. Parekh before 1896 was merely a blank page in the history of the country. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal has been acknowledged on all hands to be intellectually a scholar of vast learning and judgment, and these sound qualities were shown during his Chief Judgeship in Baroda. Mr. Ambalal has time yet to earn further distinction. Mr. Parekh has earned in the past the right to see carried out the Improvements in the Revenue assessments which he has so ably advocated. He can serve Government and the public alike when the Revenue Amendment Bill is laid before Council in the near future. The last years of scarcity in Gujarat have established that the revenue system in Gujarat, as it at present exists, requiries essential modifications. It may be hoped that the report of Mr. Maconochie, whose impartiality and sound judgment through the course of the inquiry have been appreciated by the public will soon be out, and that should also testify to the deteriorated condition of Gujarat lands. When the Revenue Amendment Bill comes before the Council side by side with the report of Mr. Maconochie, the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh will be the veteran to assist at the deliberations. One thing is certain that private interests should yield to public duty.—Yours, etc.,

H. N. M.

Bombay, 25th May.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

MAY FASHIONS.

(BY A LADY.)

WHILE women are running to a multiplicity of trimmings and furbelows on their newest dresses, in Paris studied plainness is the order of the day, for skirts at all events, as they are mostly cut long and quite plain, without strappings, tucks, or flounces—an absence, in fact, of all extra trimmings; but then the hang of the skirts is perfection. On some of the evening gowns two deep flounces are seen, these, however being exceptions, draped effects having for the present evidently lost their charm with Parisians. Even bodices are simple, just pouched into a narrow waistband.

The inevitable bolero in lace, embroidery, or in thicker materials, still holds its own on both sides of the Channel, and in all sorts of varied forms; as does the ever-useful blouse, to which Frenchwomen are quite as partial as English-women, though they wear it with a difference. There is so much in the way, not only that the blouse is cut, but how it is put on and how it is finished off. The three-row velvet and lace collars, each row fastened with a steel or paste button, is very useful for this purpose, and is now matched by a waistband en suite, over which the blouse pouches a little. In the matter of sleeves there is much that is new; the loose short sleeve to the elbow is by no means confined to evening dress, but is seen on many day gowns, under sleeves being worn or long gloves or mittens matching the gown in colour—quite an old fashion this. There are sleeves which are puffed once or twice at the elbow, and tucked both above and below it; others finished with puffed sleeves of a different material, drawn into bands at the wrists; others, again, so long that they fall over the hand, widening out from it. Such sleeves were worn in the early part of the last century, the long transparent sleeve dating back to the twenties, as do the rows of tucking on the upper portion of the sleeves, the wide collars, almost capes in size, the roll collars, and the long-ended fichus or pelerines, as they were then called, of which we shall see a great deal this season under the name of Gainsborough fichus. This old, graceful fashion of a transparent shoulder-covering well bears revival, and in the materials now used—chiffon, crepe-de-chine, and fine spotted muslin—gains a good deal in lightness and softness, lending grace, more especially, to tall, slender figures, and rounding off unbecoming angles.

CRYSTALINE

is a new material, of light texture, resembling satin muslin, which will be extensively used for blouses as the season advances. It can be had in plain black or white, or in the most delicate colourings, as can the new thick crepe-de-chine, which wears better than the ordinary kind. A blouse made of this, in ivory white, is trimmed most effectively with a twine-coloured silk lace. For the moment, voile is the favourite dress fabric, and grey one of the colours in which it is most used; lace, tinted to match being the fashionable trimming. There are so many new materials, or old fabrics under new names, that it is impossible to do more than name a few—the panne crepons, voile de chines, voile de pois, which has tiny spots on it, and striped eollennes, are among the best. It is to be a great muslin year, and some of the patterns are quite charming, especially those in pale shades of blue and heliotrope; the crepe muslins are very pretty with their crinkly appearance. Muslins with a ribbon bow pattern, which has almost the effect of lace, are being well made up over silk of the same colour as the muslin. Parasols to match the dress will be chiefly used, the sticks being of precisely the same colour as the material, with ribbon bows as a finish. Most of these muslin dresses have several narrow frills or flounces round the bottom, which gives the necessary fulness fashion just now demands round the feet. Insertion lace is often used to head these foot frills, and occasionally less edging, Valenciennes being generally used.

AN ORIGINAL LOOKING SUMMER COSTUME

is of pale blue voile, with floral *applique* in olive green silk, outlined with black chenille. The skirt is cut long and very full at foot, the trimming raised on the front breadth, and laid all round the skirt; the short bolero has its fronts *applique*, like the skirt, and the sleeves, which have elbow puffings of white crinkled chiffon, are ornamented in the same style; the full shirt, pouching over a shaped waistbelt of the *applique* work, being of chiffon, and the toque of pale blue chiffon with green roses and leaves, with black velvet rosettes. Much the same kind of dress is carried out in string-coloured cashmere, the *applique* work being in brown silk outlined with gold thread and black chenille, the shirt of white chiffon, and the hat in two shades of brown, with twine coloured tulle draping, and white ostrich feathers set both above and below the brim; the shape of the large, shady order. Another very pretty new model for afternoon party wear is in green—a delicate pastel shade crepe-de-chine and silk; the full, slightly pouched blouse and skirt, with oncircling graduated rows of lace insertion, are of the crepe, and the bolero, which has cut out edges, of the same shade of colour in silk; lines of narrow silver braid and lace edge the bolero, the neck band and shaped waist belt being of green silk with narrow rows of black velvet and lace. The hat, with fanciful upturned brim, is of Tuscan straw, draped with lace and pale green silk muslin, with clusters of roses and foliage on the crown and beneath the raised brim. Washing coat and skirt costumes are already appearing, the loose, sacque-backed bolero lending itself well to this purpose, far better, indeed, than the tight-fitting coat of the last few seasons, which never survived its pristine beauty under the hands of laundry folk. White, grey, blue, dark olive green, and buff linen all look well made up in this way, and are preferable to the stiffer pique and drill. Delightful effects are given by the additon of washing silk collars, either spotted or striped silk, the former looking best. These are cut very wide, reaching to the shoulders, have high collars, and are frilled all round the edge back and front, the waistbelt being of the same silk, with a well-tried bow in front, the draped belt showing all round beneath the loose bolero. It is easy, given a white or ivory washing material, to vary the costume by wearing a different collar, waistbelt, and hat trimming. Handsome silver, steel, or mother-o'-pearl buttons, easily detachable when the costume is washed, are used but only two large ones on the front of the bolero, which is merely intended to be worn open, over a full vest of silk or cambric, and two linked for the wrist-bands of the somewhat loose, long sleeves, which wash better than those of narrower make.

AMONG HATS.

The shape to be most worn (that is of large hats) is the Gainsborough, but it requires an expert in the millinery line to carry it out really well. Some of the new models in this shape are really beautiful; large enough, but not too large, a common fault, with sufficient trimming, but this again not overdone. These hats are at their best when entirely black straw, tulle and ostrich feathers, though one in the finest white crinoline straw, simply veiled in black tulle, with black feathers falling over the brim, and a touch of colour given by soft pale blue ribbon, looked charming. Another large hat is of black crepe-de-chine; this has a wide, low crown, which is draped with tulle spotted with chenille, this forming soft-looking strings, which are lightly twisted round the neck; clusters of the pale yellow briar rose are cleverly arranged, both above and beneath the brim, which is frilled with the crepe-de-chine, giving a delight-fully soft effect. A black and white hat—quite the old-fashioned low mushroom shape—is made of thickly-pleated white chiffon, which is raised on one side by a large black velvet rosette, the front of the brim having full folds of chiffon passed through one of the new clasps. Smaller hats are of the turban-toque shape, either of the softest lace-like straw, either black, white, or coloured, or of tulle or some equally light material, with which, in many cases, the straw is mixed. Flowers play a very conspicuous part in this years millinery—flowers on brims and beneath brims, as ruchings all round the under edge of hats, and as massed on crowns. Such natural-looking flowers, too! A lovely hat, of quite a simple character, but wonderfully becoming, is of fine pale pink crinolines straw. It is a rather large shape, with the wide brim raised on the left side and depressed on the right. Round the low but wide crown is a band of black velvet; a full wreath of blush roses, with foliage and buds, is set high on the left side and tapered round to the front, the large black velvet bow under the raised portion of the brim giving the finishing touch. Tricorne hats are still very popular; one of the newest has a crown of guipure threaded with narrow black velvet, and a draping round it of tulle, both lace and tulle being of a creamy yellow, tint; ostrich feathers of the same shade, or white if preferred, being set both above and beneath the left brim, which is bound all round with velvet. Width, flatness, and roundness are the chief features of present day millinery, and as the season advances these distinguishing marks will be more apparent, the newest French models nearly all following these lines.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

THE PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In this Election the diggers have unmistakeably made their influence felt. They placed at the head of the poll for the Senate Mr. Staniford Smith, Mayor of Kalgoorlie, who had not previously taken an active part in politics. His heavy vote was really the feature of the campaign. He is able and tactful, and stands in high estimation on the fields. Another goldfields representative who may make his mark in national politics is Mr. J. W. Kirwan, Editor of the "Kalgoorlie Miner." Like most of the rising men of the West, he comes from the Eastern States, is shrewd, quiet, but persistent, and a promising debater. South Australia has introduced but one new man, though for average ability and experience her contingent is excelled by that of no other State. Sir J. L. Bonython, proprietor of the "South Australian Advertiser," was nominated for the House of Representatives at the eleventh hour, and astonished even his supporters by running second to Mr. Kingston. Apart from his position as owner of the Democratic newspaper of the State, he had not previously participated in politics, and, coming forward somewhat late in life, is likely to prove rather a stable than a brilliant member. The man of most distinct promise in South Australia, next to Mr. Kingston, is Mr. P. M'Glynn, whose Free Trade opinions are out of sympathy, perhaps, with the majority of his fellow-Colonists, but whose high ability, pronounced culture, and undoubted power as a speaker must bring him to the front. He is likely to prove, in Opposition, one of Mr. Reid's most useful lieutenants.

New South Wales sends several able men, and a very considerable ruck. A half-score of the failures and firebrands of political life were nominated for the Senate, but, although several had achieved some success in the lesser Constituencies, they were ignominiously rejected by the whole State. The vote was heavily in favour of Free Trade, amongst the successful being Mr. E. Pulsford, the statistician of the Free Trade Party. Colonel J. C. Neild who also won a seat, has the dubious distinction of having wrecked Mr. Reid's last ministry, and, as after events proved, deprived him of the honours of being the first Australian Prime Minister. Sir William Lyne, who could never quite make up his mind as to the merits of Federation, had to fight hard for his seat and Mr. Tom Brown, a popular labour man, achieved prominence by beating one of the ablest politicians and barristers of New South Wales, in Mr. Benard Wise, who, both as an athlete and a scholar, was once well known in English University life. Mr. Wise was considered, in some measure, a traitor to Free Trade principles, and suffered in consequence. Mr. W. G. Spence is an organiser of bush labour, and a leader in shearers' struggles and strikes. Another notable event was the return to the higher politics of Mr. Bruce Smith a scholarly barrister and a man of proved strenngth both in administration and debate. He is a follower of Mr. Reid and a strength to the Opposition. Queensland has a powerful Labour contingent, and their splendid organisation was a feature of the campaign. Coupled with the leading Lobour men of South Australia, and those from Victoria and New South Wales, they become an interesting and uncertain element in the first Federal Parliament.

Until within a few weeks of the event there was much uncertaintly in Melbourne as to where the ceremony of opening the Australian Federal Parliament would take place. The first proposal was to fit up the annexes of the Exhibition building for the purpose; but eventually Mr. Peacock the Victorian State Permier offered Mr. Barton a choice of that building on the Melbourne Houses of Parliament, and the general opinion was that the latter would be accepted. It is even now possible that the Federal Parliament will sit in the ordinary Legislative Chambers and that the Exhibition was chosen for the opening coremony because of the ample space afforded. For years past the Exhibition annexes have been used chiefly for dog shows, holiday "fetes," and other amusements, and its history is hardly in keeping with the dignity of a Federal Parliament. The main building occupies a commanding position on what is known as Eastern Hill, Fitzroy; and from its dome and parapet there is a fine view of Melbourne and its suburbs. It is surrounded by the Carlton Gardens. The interior of the main hall, in which the opening ceremony took place, is really a miniature St. Paul's—in arrangement at least. It contains a very fine organ, and the last great ceremony which took place there was the Memorial Service for Queen Victoria. As a Legislative hall, it compares unfavourably with tha Houses of Parliament, the chief defects of which are bad acoustics, and rather indifferent gallery accommodation, both for the public and Press. But as against these drawbacks, it has a very fine range of Committee-rooms, and the Lobby, or Queen's Hall, is an exceedingly handsome chamber. In addition, there are gardens with excellent lawns, tennis courts, bowling greens, billiard-rooms, and other means of recreation for members. In place of these, the Exhibition has a modern cycle track—not likely to be in much demand with members—an aquarium, picture gallery, and museum. Pending the choice of a site for the Federal Capital, the Parliament is to be temporarily housed in Melbourne. The general feeling is, however, that many years may elapse before the difficulties in the way of establishing the Capital are overcome, and during that period the Federal Parliament would be but indifferently housed at the Exhibition Buildings.

THE GULF STREAM MYTH

There are few things more curious to-day than the deference paid in educational circles and in the newspapers to exploded theories as to climate and weather causation (writes Mr. H. M, Watts in an article in the "Monthly Weather Review"). Of all cases of adherance to the old beliefs, the abandoned camp of an earlier, cruder science, the remarkable deference paid to the Gulf Stream theory of climate is particularly a case in point. This comes naturally from the failure to grasp the essential facts of the atmospheric circulation in the north temperate zone. Though the theory still persists that the Gulf Stream alone by its own inherent warmth causes the mild climate of North-Western Europe, and though it is still referred to in a familiar off-hand manner by school teachers in teaching physical geography and by writers who ought to know better, yet most people seem unfamiliar with the broader restatements of the problem now made by meteorologists. By itself alone the Gulf Stream has as much effect on the climate of North-Western Europe as the fly-in the fable had in carrying the stage coach up the hill. The mild climate of North-Western Europe is due not to the Gulf Stream, but to the prevailing eastward and north-eastward drift of the circumpolar atmospheric circulation. The entire surface of the Atlantic Ocean north of the region of the trade winds, or rather north and west of the centre of the great North Atlantic anticyclone, is drifted to the north-east by the prevailing aerial drift, which drift and not the ocean currents, carries the beneficent influences of the ocean over the European islands and the shores to the east and north-east. The Gulf Stream has been given the credit that belongs to the whole mass of the Atlantic. The same fallacy prevails as to the power of the Japan current to affect the coastal climate of North-Western North America.

As a matter of fact, were the aerial drift—that is, the cirulation of the atmosphere in the north temperate zone—to remain as it is to-day, and were by any possibility the Gulf Stream to be diverted at the Straits of Florida, no one in England would be a whit the wiser, for it is the aerial drift that has the gift of mildness in its flow. The diversion-of-the Gulf-Stream bogey may impress those who have a smattering of physiography, but it is has no terror for him who knows that the Gulf Stream myth has nothing to rest on save the bad science of fifty years ago and its recrudescence in the present.

BADEN-POWELL AND THE BOY-SMOKERS.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL has given permission for a Boys' Anti-Smoking League at Greenock to assume his name, and in the course of his letter he said:—The fact of a boy joining the League and sticking to his pledge will show him to be not merely a non-smoker, but something more—viz., it will prove him to have a mind and a decision of his own, which at once stamps him as a manly fellow, and therefore superior to the boy who makes himself prematurely sickly and feeble by smoking in order to try and ape the man. The General concludes by wishing the promoters of the undertaking all success and hoping that they may find many imitators.

THE DEVIL'S ISLAND.

IT is, perhaps, the highest compliment which can be paid to Captain Dreyfus's record of his five years' martyrdom to say that it is unexciting. While the savage drama was played out which shook France—shook, indeed, the whole civilised world—the hero of it all was cut off from the land of the living. In the terse preface with which the book under notice opens, Captain Dreyfus explains that "the events which occurred in connection with the trial of 1894, and in the followingly years, in France, remained unknown to me until the trial at Rennes." The contents of the book are in the main letters which passed between him and his wife, and the diary which, up to September, 1896, he had the resolution to keep. The letters are, of course, all written for inspection by the authorities, and every word of reference to the progress of the agitation for revision was prohibited. The tale, therefore, which they tell is but that of dwindling hope and growing despair; of faith, so strong at first in the justice of his fellow-countrymen, gradually vanishing into anguished wonder at the cruelty and baseness of which mankind could show itself capable. And all through, from both husband and wife, expressions of never-dying love for each other and for their children, appeals to sustain the courage to live, when life was worse than death:—"This is the tomb, to which is added the pain of a living heart." The book, then, will disappoint those who look for sensation, but as a study in fortitude, the revelation of a heart of bull-dog grit, sustained by the sense of innocence and the promptings of love and honour these pages, with their almost frigid telling of the miserable tale, make a very strong appeal indeed to the reader. One follows in them the making of the Dreyfus whom George Steevens saw at Rennes, and described so inimitably—the man whom no ingenuity the most malignant, no cruelty the most fiendish, could break.

That nothing was left untried by the criminals of the "Etat-Major General," to break him, even to kill him, so that their own misdeeds might be hidden, is evident from these pages. Some of the petty tortures are described. On being put on board the "Saint-Nazaire" for transportation to the Iles du Salut, he was placed in a convict cell in the forepart of the vessel:—"The night was dark, and the cold fearful, nearly fourteen degrees Centigrade (about seven degrees Fahrenheit). But only a hammock was given to me, and I was left without food." On arriving, "I hoped I should be landed at once, but I had to wait nearly four days without going upon deck in this tropical heat, and shut close in my cell." After thirty days' close confinement in a cell on Ile Royale, he was at last conveyed to his final place of detention, the Devil's Island. This is Dreyfus's account of the way his bodily wants were attended to:—"Monday, April 15, 1895.—There was a deluge of rain this morning. No breakfast was sent me. The warders took pity on me, and gave me a little black coffee and bread. . . . At ten o'clock they bring me my day's food—a bit of caned bacon, a few grains of rice, a few green coffee berries, and a little brown sugar. I throw it all into the sea. . . . because the canned bacon was not eatable, the rice which was brought to me in a filthy state was offensive, and I had nothing with which to roast the coffee berries, which, in bitter derision, were given me raw." The prisoner was left to do his own cooking, though not a cooking utensil was given him, nor even a plate to eat his food off, and to wash his own clothes without soap or appliances of any kind. At first a certain space of ground was left free to him, subject to the continual scrutiny of an armed warder; later on, as all the world knows, he was so closely immured that even the sight of the sea and all but a tiny scrap of sky was cut off from him. "I will not speak of my daily petty annoyances," he writes on November 30, 1895; "it only needs for me to ask the chief warder for any insignificant thing of common necessity to have my request abruptly and instantly refused."

In September, 1896, Dreyfus was put in irons—for no fault, but, so the Commandant of the islands told him, "as a measure of precaution!" Thus he was kept for nearly two months, being even chained down to his bed at night, while workmen were erecting an additional palisade round his prison. Of all his physical tortures, however, the worst was the perpetual surveillance to which he was subject. "I know of no torture," he writes, "more maddening to the nerves and more insulting to a man's pride than that which I suffered during five years—to have two eyes, full of enmity, levelled at me day and night, every instant, and under every condition, and never to be able to escape or defy them—without one moment's respite." But worse than all was the continued suppression or delay of his wife's letters. "Nothing, nothing! Neither letters nor instructions on my behalf; always the silence of the tomb." Three months later:—"Still no letters. Are there words to express the torture of such a suspense? Happy are the dead?" The Government were having all Madame Dreyfus's letters "returned to France from Cayenne" that they might be examined at the Ministries of War and Colonies before being forwarded to the wretched prisoner! Later, by a refinement of cruelty for which it is difficult to assign the smallest reason, only copies of the letters of either husband and wife were forwarded. The worst atrocity of the scoundrel Deniel is not mentioned by Captain Dreyfus, but one almost as bad was committed by the Governor of Cayenne in so garbling a message from Dreyfus to his wife as to make it appear that he intended to cease communication with her.

At length the five years of earthly damnation came to an end, and Dreyfus returned to France, to find, not as he had expected, a nation waiting to do him justice, but malice and hatred, a new trial, and fresh condemnation. "Of my own story I knew nothing," as he puts it with epigrammatic terseness. It was left to Maitres Demange and Labori to enlighten him:—

Then Maitre Demange gave me succinctly the history of the "Affair." I listened, breathless, and in my mind, little by little, all the links of this extraordinary drama were put together. This first recital was completed by Maitre Labori. I was informed of the long series of misdeeds and disgraceful crimes proved against those who had plotted to destroy me. I was told of the heroic acts and supreme efforts made in my behalf by so many noble minds—of the defiant struggle undertaken by a handful of men of the highest character, against numerous coalitions of falsehood and iniquity. For me, who had never doubted that justice would be done, what a shattering of all my beliefs! My illusions with regard to some of my former chiefs faded away, one by one; my soul was filled with anguish. I was moved with profound pity and sorrow for that Army which I so loved.

What is to be said of "that army which I so loved Simply that its chiefs were mad with panic fear lest their misdeeds should be discovered, just as France was mad at the thought that the army, which is her pride, had been rendered ineffective by betrayal to the enemy. In that lies her only excuse.

The glimpse which the book affords of the heroic woman who suffered so much and so bravely, who loved and believed in her injured husband so firmly, is extremely attractive. One quotation must suffice. Writing in January 1895, shortly after the degradation, Madame Dreyfus says:—

"What patience, what self-denial, what courage you must have to bear this long humiliation! I cannot express the profound admiration I have for you. The dignity and the willingness with which you accept martyrdom, for my sake and the sake of our children, are superhuman; I am proud of bearing your name, and when the children are old enough to understand, they will be grateful to you for the sufferings that you have endured for them. . . ."

A woman who can write in that strain when reeling beneath such an awful shock is cast in no common mould.

Mr. James Mortimer has done the work of translation with very fair success, though at times he has not quite succeeded in finding the correct English equivalent for the French. "Returned without commentary," for instance, can hardly be the correct rendering of President Faure's endorsement on Captain Dreyfus's petition for revision.

WE heard a good deal a short time ago about establishing rifle clubs in all our villages, and the Prime Minister himself has given his blessing to such rural institutions as likely to prove valuable for the defence of the country. The town of Southend is happily blessed with a rifle club which is ready to defend the hearths and homes of the inhabitants of the district. It has been called upon to prove its efficiency, and has been suddenly mobilised. The alarm which called for this extreme measure on the part of Southend was not an anticipated landing of General Mercier, but the report that a strange beast, which several eye-witnesses averred to be a lion, had taken up its quarters in the woods near the neighbouring village of Hockley. The Southend rifle club, like "Slattery's Mounted Fut," marched out "with their squadrons and platoons," but failed apparently to come in touch with the lion. The king of beasts presumably had retired into the innermost recesses of the Hockley jungle, and refused to show himself to the home defence force of Southend.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

"THE impression of an English visitor, after an absence of some months, once more thrown among Parisians is a pleasant and satisfactory one. After the agitation of the Dreyfus case and the twin excitements of the Exhibition and the Boer war, a great calm seems to have overtaken French society. Bitterness of feeling, no matter whether any of these subjects come to the fore, is wholly absent. The force of malevolence has evidently spent itself. Dreyfus is never mentioned. The Boer war, if spoken of, is discussed quietly and without expressions of hostility towards England and most folks have a good word for President Loubet."

The Royal herd of wild boars at Windsor are not all doomed to destruction. Some are being spared to regenerate the decadents whose constitutions have been impaired by domesticity and excessive civilization. In addition to the specimens already dispatched to the Zoological Gardens of London and Dublin, the King has presented three boars to Mr. Scott Montagu, M.P., by whom they will be used for strengthening and improving the breed of pigs kept by the farmers and cottagers who hold common rights in the New Forest. Visitors to the Forest during the approaching summer should provide themselves with a copy of Aristotle's "Ethics," with which the scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, slew a charging boar on Shotover Hill.

Mr. Ferrar Fenton, the writer of the "New Testament in Modern English" and other translations, is a cripple, as the result of what a University man would call a "Town and Gown" affair while he was a student in the grey old city of Lincoln. Up to his thirtieth year, according to M.A.P., helived the life of a country squire. A downward turn of fortune's wheel and he found himself in London with but seven shillings in his pocket. He was fortunate enough to secure immediate employment, however, and by dint of working almost day and night he eventually found himself making an income of £30,000 a year. Then, through no fault of his own, he was again a poor man. Mr. Fenton was one of the originators of the De Beers Company. He is now over seventy years of age.

Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus," which was published in 1821, was performed in Berlin last week in a German translation by Josef Kainz. The expenses of the production on the stage were undertaken by the Academie "Gesellschaft fur Kunst und Literatur." The success of the play scarcely corresponded to the expectations of the promoters. The public applauded warmly at the end of the drama, but showed signs of weariness and want of interest during some of the interminably long speeches. Byron modelled his play upon the cold and sober lines of the classical French drama, whose technique and unities have never had much fascination for the countrymen of Shakespeare or of Schiller.

Some interesting glimpses of Chinatown in the Metropolis are given in East London Antiquities for May. Chinatown, we are told, is situated in the parish of Limehouse, closely adjacent to the river and the West India Dock-road. Here, in a region of narrow malodorous streets and stuffy blind courts the Chinaman has settled and evolved for himself a home according to his lights. That is to say he has transported here himself, some of his belongings, his marriage customs, and his burial customs, his josshouse and his opium pipe, his curious gambling games, and other Oriential institutions. The centre of Chinatown—its main artery, so to speak—is Limehouse-causeway. Despite its somewhat pretentious name, it is "a frowsy, dilapidated, dishevelled district, with fully one-third of its houses in ruins, and quite 50 per cent. of the remainder tenantless."

The thriving town of Ballarat, in which the Duke of Cornwall recently laid the foundation stone of a statue to the fallen Australians in South Africa, sprang into existence just fifty years ago. Gold was discovered in 1851 by a man named Hiscocks, and in a short time tens of thousands flocked here from all parts of the earth. It was at Ballarat the "Welcome Nugget" was discovered in 1858, and sold for £10,500. Like those of London, the streets of Ballarat are said to be paved with gold, and certainly with more literal truth. Many of the roads were made from miners' refuse, which on being ground down by traffic liberated gold. On this becoming known the roads were in danger of being swept away. The inhabitants were continually cleaning the roads, and the Town Council was compelled to pass a by-law forbidding the sweeping by anyone but authorised scavengers.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are visiting Sir Maurice and Lady Fitzgerald at their country seat on the island of Valentia, will find themselves amidst very interesting surroundings. For one thing the termini of the two transatlantic cables are located on the island, and a visit to either or both stations—which of course, it is the correct thing to pay—is most instructive and entertaining. The island also abounds in antiquarian relics, old churches as well as Ogham stones and other rude mementoes of early Christian and Pagan times. But undoubtedly the most absorbing study to be found on the island is that provided by the inhabitants themselves. At one time, despite the vigilance of the Customs officers, the islanders did a very extensive contraband trade with Spain, and the visitor easily detects a strong Spanish admixture in the people, the races having freely intermarried. The name of the island itself—Valentia—is moreover derived from Valencia, in Spain.

Although the German Reichstag, by a vote of 185 to 40, has pronounced in favour of the payment of its members, there is not the slightest chance of this being assented to by the Federal Council representing the Federal Sovereigns, which may be called the Imperial Government, and there are always two to the making of a law, as well as of a bargain, in Germany. The Reichstag has passed resolutions of the same kind before this, but they came to nothing. Members of the Prussian Lower House enjoy a stipend of about 15s. a day—in addition to their travelling expenses—during the Session; but rather than include such a principle in the German Constitution, when it was being drafted in 1866, and redrafted in 1871, Bismarck threatened to wreck it altogether. He looked upon the non-payment of members, he said, as a sound corrective and counterpoise to the dangers of universal suffrage which had been granted to the German people, and with this safety anchor he vowed he would on no account part

The hardy author of "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps" and "The Highest Andes" has been finding the climbing of kopjes a tougher sort of work than he expected. Mr. Fitzgerald's entry into the Army—where he is now, and where he intends to remain—came about in a curious way. He and a friend were passing through St. James's-square one night last year, when their attention was attracted by the large notice on the front of the Yeomanry recruiting offices. "What a joke it would be to join in the morning!" said one. "I'm game if you are." said the other; and sure enough as soon as the Yeomanry door opened next morning the two stepped inside and "signed on." The explorer so repeatedly distinguished himself in the field that the attention of Lord Roberts was drawn to his conduct, with the result that he was offered a commission. He selected the 5th Dragoon Guards—Baden-Powell's old regiment—and he was only gazetted to it as a second-lieutenant about six months ago. He has just been promoted lieutenant, and the chances are that he has a distinguished military career before him.

Artists have always an indirect interest in the commercial prosperity of their fellow citizens, and the great fortunes made lately in America are already breeding hopes and expectations in the studios of London and Paris. A more direct gain has come to an artist, Mr. Val Prinsep, R. A., during the last week; for Mrs. Val Prinsep's already large fortune has been vastly increased by the Pierpont Morgan purchase of the Leyland boat service. Mr. Val Prinsep has always been a small buyer as well as painter of pictures; and possibly artists other than himself will derive benefit from this fresh accession to wealth to the hospitable owners of the delightful house that stands next to Lord Leighton's old house in Holland-park-road. As a matter of fact the sales of this year's pictures have, so far, been particularly unsatisfactory. Great fortunes are said to have been made, both in South Africa and at home, by the holders of War Office contracts, covering, as we know, an enormous weekly expenditure. Next to none of this has reached the New Gallery, and very little has yet got so far as Burlington House. Mrs. Adrian Stokes, before she left London for Italy, had the pleasure of hearing that her solitary picture in the Academy had found a purchaser; and the city of Manchester is likely to be the possessor of one of Mr. Scott's pictures in the same show.

The other day were given some comparative statistics as to the casualty lists of our Boer war and the Franco-German War, and these may now be supplemented from the railway figures quoted the other evening by Mr. Gerald Balfour. Our Army in South Africa stands, or, at least, stood, at about 250,000 men, while our army of railway servants in the United Kingdom is just double; this—500,000. It is not clear from our War Office figures how many of our troops have been wounded (and recovered) during the campaign, but the total number of deaths in action, up to the end af April, was only 1,345; and, if we multiply this by five, we shall probably get a fair ratio for the wounded, who would thus number some 6,000. But, apart from losing 616 in killed, our railway army had no fewer than 15,000 of its members injured in one year—which is thus relatively a very much larger proportion of wounded than has fallen to the lot of our warriors in the field. We thus arrive at the astonishing result that at least one profession of peace is far more perilous to limb than the practice of war.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Among those who have lately decidedly won the favour of all interested in Australian life, as it was and really is, must be mentioned Mr. William S. Walker ("Coo-ee") whose new story entitled "Virgin Gold" is about appearing. It is copiously illustrated and will be published by Mr. John Long, who has published all Mr. Walker's books. Mr. Walker comes of good old Colonial stock. His father was one of the most respected pioneers, and was known throughout New South Wales. After successfully running a station, he became connected with the Bank of New South Wales founded to a great extent indeed by Mr. Walker's grandfather. Mr. Walker, the Australian novelist, was,it seems,first educated in the old country ; theh he returned to Sydney, and after further study there again visited England and went to Oxford. On returning to Australia he passed through experiences of rough station life in Riverina, and then bought a station of his own a thousand miles from Brisbane. It took stock six months to travel into civilization, and here Mr. Walker had rare opportunities for studying Aboriginal and rough pioneer life, in which he himself fully participated, so that he now writes from actual personal experience, and this it is that imparts such rich colour and such thorough swing and "go" to his stirring narrations of real life under the Southern cross, where he is indeed at home, and with which he has that complete sympathy that communicates such an overpowering charm to his graphic delineations of all phases of contemporary life in the whole of the Austral world. It may not be generally known that Mr. William S. Walker is the nephew of "Rolf Boldrewood."

We have already announced that Mr. Herbert Spencer has finished his autobiography. A further stage has now been reached. The aged philospher, who is enjoying fairly good health at Brighton, has had it printed, but half-a-dozen firms had a share in the undertaking, for he was afraid that if one firm had the whole of the work the contents might become public property.

No arrangement has yet been come to with Messrs. Williams and Norgate, his English publishers, or with Messrs. Appleton, who look after the American issue, as to the date for the publication of the autobiography, but there is now every probabillity that it will be published during Mr. Spencer's lifetime. It will be remembered that it was his original intention not to allow it to be read till after his funeral. The volume may contain an illustration of Mr. Onslow Ford's bust of Mr. Spencer when he was seventy-six, a picture which first appeared in the sixth edition of "First Principles."

The Work of the Ninth Division is the title given by Sir Henry Colvile to his book dealing with Paardeberg, Sanna's Post, and Lindely. The gallant author has just passed the proofs, and the volume will be out in a few days—probably next week. It will contain no illustrations, not even a portrait of Sir Henry. Mr. Edward Arnold is the publisher.

Another criticism of the institution of the Royal Academy and of its methods is about to be published from the pen of Mr. William J. Laidlay. This time it is in the form of a Novel, entitled "Lena Laird." The idea of the book is shown in the quotation on the opening page :—

Oh! that estates, degrees, and offices
Were not derived curruptly ; and that clear honour
Were purchased by the merit of the wearer,
How many then would cover, who stand bare!
How many be commanded, who command!
How much low peasantry would then be gleaned
From the true field of honour! And how much honour
Picked from the chaff and ruin of the time,
To be new varnished!

"The ever-fighting, never-failing Faith." These were the words of Wellington, and were directed to one of the oldest regiments in the British Army, now known as the Northumberland Fusiliers. At last its history has been written, and this is to appear on the 21st inst., being published by Mr. Grant Richards. The author is Mr. Walter Wood. A photogravure of the badge of the regiment is given as a frontispiece, and the illustrations include portraits of some of the officers of the corps.

During the next few days there will be published a big batch of novels. Mr. Heinemann has a number nearly ready, among them being Mr. E. F. Benson's "The Luck of the Vails," and Mrs. F. Harrod's "The Hidden Moddel." The latter is probably better known as Frances Forbes—Robertson, and as this is the first volume written by her since her marriage it is very appropriately dedicated to her husband. Messrs. F. V. White are about to issue Lucas Cleeve's latest novel, "Mostly Fools and a Duchess," and Hume Nisbet's "A Crafty Foe." Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish "A Forbidden Name," by Mr. Fred. Whishaw.

Books dealing with horse-racing are always popular among those who admire the "sport of kings." Mr. Grant Richards will issue shortly "Sixty Years on the Turf : the Life and Times of George Hodgman, 1840-1900." As the owner of Emigrant, Paul Jones, and Rocket, the author will be familiar to all frequenters of the Turf. The volume is edited by Mr. Charles R. Warren, and a chapter is devoted to the invasion of the American jockeys.

A history of the Scotch-Irish families in America has been written by Mr. Charles A. Hanna, and will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Putnam. Mr. Hanna states that "people of the Scottish race, the majority born in the north of Ireland, comprised nearly one fourth of the total white population of the American colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution.' The same publishers have in hand and other brace of volumes dealing with the history of the States. This is entitled "The Thirteen Colonies," and the author is Helen Ainslie Smith (known privately as Mrs. Elliot), who has already written a book on One Hundred Famous Americans.

Another history of Queen Mary of England has been written, this time by a lady, Miss J. M. Stone. In the preface, the author states that she became attracted to the personality of the first Queen Regnant after reading The Privy Purse Expenses of the Princes Mary and the Life of Jane Dormer, Duchess of Feria. She examined the documents relating to the Queen's life and reign, which are scattered about Europe and at last succeeded in putting together a continuous narrative, extending from her childhood to her death. The book, which will be published in a few days by Messrs. Sands, will contain ten illustrations and a facsimile of one of Mary's letters.

Sir James Willcocks has taken a great interest in the volume entitled The Ashanti Campaign of 1900, which Messrs. Sands are to publish next week. He has read the proofs, and has had his photograph specially taken, in order that a reproduction may appear as a frontispiece. The first part of the book deals with the Siege of Kumassi, and has been written by Captain C. H. Armitage, D.S.O., of the South Wales Borderers, who was A D C, to Sir F M Hodgson. The title of his first chapter may be said to be partly borrowed from Mr. Le Gallienne ; it is headed "TheQuest of theGolden Stool." In it he relates the events which led to the Governor of the Gold Coast being besieged in the fort. The second portion has been contributed by Bieut-Col, A E Montanaro, R A, of the West African Frontier Force, who was the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, Ashanti Field Force. He deals with the Relief of Kumassi and the subsequent punitive opereations. Captain Aplin, Captain Bishop, and Captain Parmeter also give their experiences of the campaign.

Captain Robert Marshall is about to follow the fashion set by Mr. A. W Pinero, Mr W S Gilbert, and Mr. H A Jones of publishing his play. In the course of a few days Mr, Heinemann will have ready His Excellency the Governor, which was produced at the Court Theatre in June 1898, and was revived in February of last year at the Criterion. No decision has been arrived at as to which of his plays will follow this.

Mrs. G. F. Cross's new novel, The Devators, will be publiihed by Messrs. Methuen. The author, who writes under the name of Ada Cambridge, is the wife of an Australian clergyman. Messrs. Cassell have in hand the late Maurice Thompson's last book, Alice of Old Vincennes. He died in February. On the 21st Mr. Grant Richards will publish The Lord of the Sea, by Mr. M. P. Shiel,

A new novel, entitled "The Nana's Talisman," by Mark Ashton, author of "She Stands Alone," will shortly be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. It is an Indian narrative, opening at the time of the Mutiny based on a legend attached to a dagger presented to Nana Sahib.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. will publish shortly a new novel, by Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard, D. S. O., entitled "Love Rules the Camp." Many of the scenes of this story are laid in Egypt, which the author knows well. There are numerous love-threads which sustain the interest.

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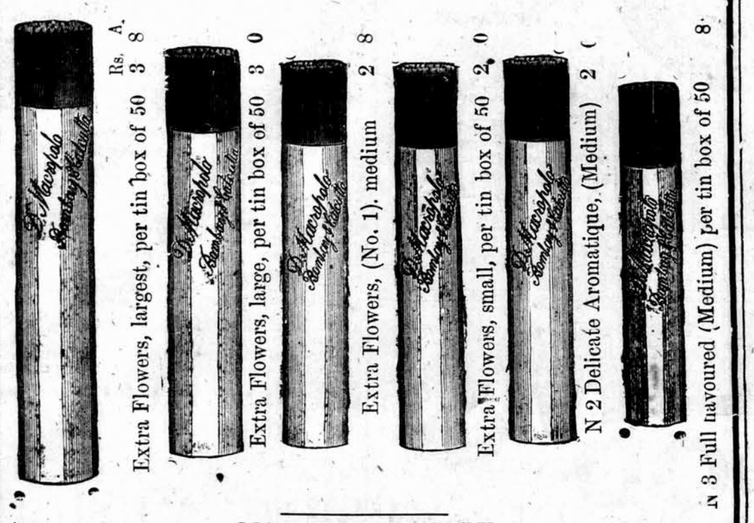
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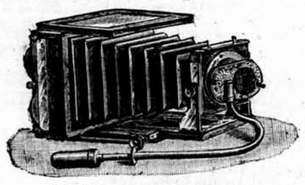

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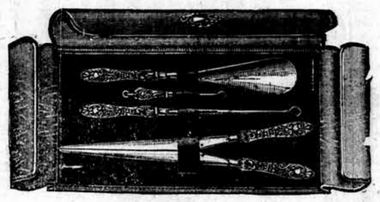

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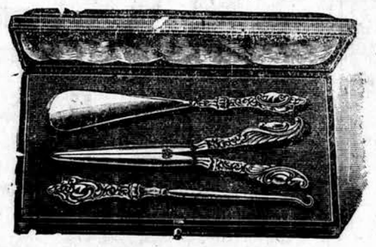

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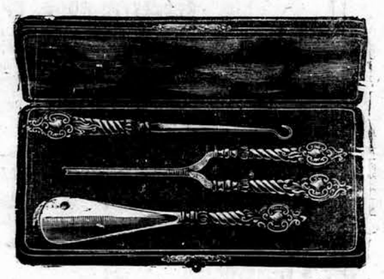

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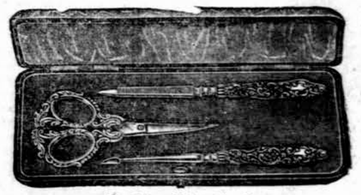

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